The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.....NO. 8850. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

PECULIARITIES OF THE STAR POSTAL SERVICE.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY OF A CONTRACTOR'S BONDSMAN—TWICE AS MUCH PAID FOR SERVICE AS IT WAS WORTH—MEN WHO HAD INFLUENCE AT THE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The House Committee on Appropriations continued to-day the inquiry into the star service. George E. Kirk, who was surety on the bond of McDonough, contractor for the route from Prescott to Santa Fé, was examined, and related how he had been duped by those who subsequently obtained the service. The route was originally let for $13,500 to McDonough, who had three others, including Kirk, who was also bondsman for the partners. The pay was increased to $74,000, when McDonough failed, the route having been previously sublet by McDonough to John A. Walsh. Kirk thereupon, in order to save himself from loss as bondsman, offered to continue the service for $74,000, but this offer was refused by Gen. Brady, who decided that Kirk could have the service if he would take it at the original figures. Upon the assurance of Hinds and Fisher, two of the partners in the contract, that it would be increased if he would take it, he decided to accept the contract, but subsequently Hinds and Fisher withdrew, and, as he depended on the influence of these gentlemen with the department, their withdrawal compelled him to abandon the enterprise, because he knew it would be ruinous to attempt to perform the service for $13,500. The refusal of Hart and the failure of McDonough, wiped out all the original parties to the contract, and the route was then given to John A. Walsh, and the pay was subsequently increased to $135,000. Kirk testified that he brought suit against Walsh, and was informed by Hinds that if he would withdraw it and close the matter up satisfactorily the department would not trouble him on his bond for the failing contractor, and that the withdrawal would also enable Hinds and the others to get a few contracts. It appears from Kirk's testimony that his partners were working to drive him out of the concern in order that a new contract might be made with Walsh, and the conversations had with the several parties to the contract left the impression on Kirk's mind that they could influence the Post Office Department to agree to the propositions made to him. Further testimony will be taken in reference to the conduct of the Prescott and Santa Fé route, and it is intimated that some damaging facts will be elicited.

BILLS, PETITIONS, AND TALK.

REFUNDING PROJECTS—CATTLE TRANSPORTATION—A DELUGE OF PETITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Committee on Ways and Means resumed to-day the consideration of Fernando Wood's Refunding bill. After consuming considerable time in scolding about the publication by the newspapers of the proceedings of the committee, the Refunding bill was discussed in a colloquial way, but no attempt was made to poll the committee on any proposition contained in the bill. The indications are that the committee will not agree to report a bill to authorize a long period loan. Some members of the committee think it would be unwise to make a long term loan in view of the prosperity now being enjoyed by the country. These gentlemen argue that if this prosperity continues, the Government will be able to pay off and cancel the funded debt by its surplus revenues, at the rate of $100,000,000 a year, and that, should a long term loan be authorized, the surplus revenues, after refunding was completed, could not be applied to reducing the bonded debt until 1907, when the 4 per cent. loan becomes due. Judge Kelley offered an amendment to the bill to make the bonds redeemable at the option of the Government, five years from the date of their issue, no time being mentioned in his amendment when the bonds shall be payable. No matter at what period the option of the Government may be placed, a time should be named for payment, in order that the coupon bonds may be perfected by having attached or fixed a uniform number of coupons. Judge Kelley will endeavor to secure a vote on his proposition, and should the option be placed at five, ten, or twenty years, it is regarded as certain that the rate of interest will be fixed at 4 per cent.

The bill concerning the transportation of cattle, which has been so strenuously advocated by Senator McPherson, has been so torn and mangled in the Senate that there are hardly any features of it left by which it can be recognized by its friends. Mr. McPherson labored for some time before he could secure its consideration. The debate upon it began yesterday, and its opponents confined themselves mainly to a severe criticism of its phraseology and unfavorable comparisons of its prominent features with those of the existing law. Mr. David Davis declared that the bill was leveled against the common cars now in use, and declared that the passage of the bill would compel the railroads to use certain patented cars. Mr. Thurman opposed the bill on many grounds, and suggested that some of its features were unconstitutional. So many amendments were offered by Mr. Davis, of Illinois, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, and Mr. Thurman, that the original garment was hidden by the patches put upon it, and a long debate served to cover the whole document with a cloud. At last it was decided to reprint the bill with its amendments and to consider it further to-day. When the subject was resumed to-day, Mr. Thurman proceeded to cut away great slices of the bill by further amendments, and to attack the little that remained. Only a little time had been consumed upon the bill, when Mr. Kirkwood moved that it be recommitted, so that the committee could frame a new bill in accordance with the opinions expressed by Senators. Before recommitted, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, desired to offer his objections, so that they could go with the bill, and he made his objections so comprehensive that Mr. McPherson remarked in despair that the Senator seemed to wish to oppose the bill without good reasons, declared that he had done his duty, and sat down. Mr. Davis responded with some severity, and asserted that the patent cars were at the bottom of the whole scheme. After Mr. McPherson had made a few remarks in reply the bill was recommitted. Judging from the amount and character of the opposition so far manifested, the friends of the bill can hardly hope for its passage.

There seems to be no end to the petitions presented to Congress this session. Very little is heard of them in the House, for the reason that they are quietly consigned to the box, but in the Senate each one is presented by a Senator with as many words and as much flourish as mark the introduction of the most important bill. The woman suffragists and temperance advocates do not send their memorials in one by one, but wait until they get a large bunch of them, and then throw them all together at the Senators' heads. The suffragists made a demonstration of this sort a few days ago, and the campaign thus begun was continued by the introduction of Senator Ferry's joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution. The woman suffragists hold their convention here to-morrow, and it is said that they propose to reward him by making him their candidate for the Presidency. A few days ago the temperance advocates sent into the Senate a shower of petitions, asking for a commission to make an inquiry in relation to the liquor traffic, and the petitions were followed by a bill. Since that time many similar petitions have been obtained, and it became the pleasant duty of 15 Senators to present them to-day. Petitions continue to come in either for or against Senator Bayard's financial resolution. Another from New-York, in favor of the resolution, was presented to-day by Mr. Kernan, and Mr. Bayard submitted a similar one from his State. Then Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, who opened the debate on this subject a few days ago, presented a petition in opposition to Mr. Bayard's resolution, signed by 370 residents of Philadelphia. Mr. Morgan said he didn't know the signers, but supposed that they were working men. These petitioners protest against any legislation or action by Congress having for its object either the curtailing of the quantity, the lessening of the legal-tender quality, or the displacement by bank notes, or any kind of promises, of the greenbacks now in circulation or issued. Mr. Beck will speak upon the resolution to-morrow. Several petitions in favor of the Weaver bill were introduced. Mr. David Davis and Mr. Pendleton handed in their contributions without comment, but Mr. Logan could not refrain from expressing his views, after he had presented the petition which had been intrusted to him. "I desire to say," he remarked, "that of all the pieces of damagogy I have ever seen, this bill is the worst, and I regret that so many soldiers have been so deceived that they have signed petitions in its favor."

The Secretary of War sent to the Senate to-day plans and estimates for permanent buildings of brick, to complete the principal depot of the general recruiting service on David's Island, in New-York Harbor. The depot was removed to David's Island from Governor's Island in June, 1878, to make room for the headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic. The Adjutant-General urges the importance of erecting these permanent buildings, and asks that an appropriation shall be provided at an early day and made immediately available. After the hasty transfer from Governor's Island, only a few wooden buildings were erected. These are inadequate and not of a character suitable for a post likely to be maintained for many years. The estimates submitted last Winter have been raised 15 per cent., owing to the increase in the cost of materials. The buildings asked for are a large one for barracks, chapel, and other purposes, similar to one erected at Fortress Monroe, to cost $65,850; quarters for field officers, cottages, a guard-house, an engine-house, stables, Quartermaster's store-houses, &c., the estimate for the whole being $144,970.

The House Military Committee agreed, this morning, upon Representative Bragg's bill, restoring Fitz John Porter, after materially amending it. Section 2 of the original bill, which had been stricken out, was restored this morning. It provides that: "Major-Gen. Fitz John Porter is hereby declared restored to the service of the United States, with all rank, rights, title, and privileges, to which he would have been entitled if there had been no court-martial, and in conformity to the recommendation of the Board of Officers, convened by special order No. 78, dated "Head-quarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, April 12, 1878." Section 5 of the original bill was again amended, and the following substitute was agreed upon, and incorporated in the bill: "That the amount due and payable to the said Porter as arrears, under the provisions of this act, shall be determined by estimating the pay and allowances of a Major-General on the retired list of the Army from Jan. 28, 1863, the date of the last payment, to Aug. 31, 1866, both dates inclusive; and the pay and allowances of a Colonel on the retired list of the Army, entitled to credit for 20 years' service from Sept. 1, 1866, to the date of the passage of this act, and the entire sum or sums, so estimated and determined, shall be paid to the said Porter by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately upon the passage of this act, the sum required for the purpose being hereby appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." It is roughly estimated that this allowance for arrears of pay will amount to between $50,000 and $60,000, and is in lieu of the $75,000 at first proposed. Exhaustive reports—that of the majority prepared by Representative Sparks, and that of the minority by Gen. Anson G. McCook—were read, and both were presented to the House with the bill.

Gen. James F. Wilson finished his argument in opposition to the Inter-State Commerce bill before the House Commerce Committee this morning. He contended that this bill, if enacted, would be a fatal blow to the development of the great West. The low rate for the "long haul" had built up Western States and Western cities and made it possible for the producer in the West to compete in the markets of the world with Eastern producers, and for manufacturers of Eastern States to supply the West with the products of their manufacturing industries. Representative Sapp, of Iowa, then addressed the committee, urging the adoption of a bill which he had introduced in the House in preference to Mr. Reagan's Inter-State Commerce bill. Mr. Sapp's bill provides for the appointment of Commissioners to institute a thorough investigation into the subject of transportation charges, to prepare schedules of reasonable maximum rates for all railroads, and to attend generally to the collecting of railway statistics.

DISORDER IN THE SENATE.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER'S UNAVAILING EFFORTS TO PREVENT LOUD TALKING ON THE FLOOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The attempts made to-day by Vice-President Wheeler to preserve order in the Senate were painful to spectators, who had never expected to see the dignified presiding officer of that body compelled to use the methods of a school-teacher. The days' session had hardly begun when the Vice-President was forced to ask the Senators to take their seats and be quiet, so that those who were offering petitions could be heard. In a few minutes there was so much talking in the Chamber that another request for quiet was made, but it was almost entirely unavailing. The noise soon became so annoying that Vice-President Wheeler announced that all business would be suspended until order should be restored so that the presiding officer and the clerks could hear what was said. "Gentlemen having business to do, who are not connected with the Senate," said Mr. Wheeler, "should transact it in the cloak-rooms." There was quiet for a few minutes, but the Senators and their friends quickly forgot the admonition of the Chair, and the noise became more annoying than before. Very few Senators were in their seats, and audible conversation was unrestrained. At last Mr. Wheeler instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to seat the gentlemen who were standing, and then rebuked those who had been admitted by courtesy to the floor, but who did not respect the Senate's rules of order. The requests of the presiding officer for the restoration of order had to be repeated several times before adjournment.

THE SPOFFORD-KELLOGG CASE.

MR. ELDER'S TESTIMONY SEVERELY CRITICISED—WEBER'S STATEMENTS STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections was occupied to-day with the cross-examination by Mr. Spofford's counsel of J. W. Elder. Several telegrams were shown him that were addressed to him at New-Orleans, or that were signed J. W. Elder, and that had passed between New-Orleans and Washington at the time he was in New-Orleans engaged in procuring affidavits in behalf of Mr. Spofford, a number of which he could remember positively to have sent or received. The remark alleged to have been made by Mr. Elder in Washington, that "Kellogg had bought the d—d rascals up," referring to some witnesses that had been brought here to testify in Spofford's behalf, he felt quite positive he had not made, because he never used profane language. Without the profane word, he did not think he had made it, but if he had made it he would take it all back.

At the conclusion of his examination, Chairman Saulsbury and Mr. Hoar both criticised severely the character of the testimony given by this witness. Mr. Logan intimated that it was on a par with the testimony of some of the other witnesses who had testified before the committee. The committee decided the question, held under advisement since last week, whether to strike from the record the testimony of E. L. Weber, or to summon him again for cross-examination, by voting to strike his testimony from the record, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20.—The Legislature went through the formality of voting for United States Senator to-day. There will be no election by the Legislature until the Democratic caucus nominates.

FUSIONISTS DISCOURAGED

THEIR LEADERS TRYING HARD TO KEEP THEM TOGETHER.

AN APPEAL TO BE MADE BY THEM TO THE SUPREME COURT—FRESH ACCESSIONS TO THE LEGAL LEGISLATURE—THE LEGAL BODY DENOUNCING UNAUTHORIZED ASSEMBLAGES—FEATURES OF THE CONTEST.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 20.—The events of yesterday encouraged the Fusionists somewhat. It is thought by some that the refusal to admit members like Messrs. Strickland, Knowles, and others, of whose rights to seats there is no doubt, when they went to the State-house yesterday, has helped the Fusionists. There had been a strong possibility before that Senator Strickland, who is a lawyer, and has a lawyer's respect for an opinion of the Supreme Court, would go into the Republican Legislature this week.

The Fusionist Senate and House were called to order at 10 o'clock, in Union Hall, in Water-street. In the House, Mr. Dickey, of Fort Kent, moved that the committee appointed on Saturday to recommend a course of action, be instructed to report also upon the proceedings of yesterday, at 4 P. M. to-day. He urged all the members to stand firm, as he had confidence that this body would be recognized as the legal Legislature of Maine by the courts as well as by Congress. In fact, he said, he had assurance to this effect. Dr. Bradbury said he did not quite like the attitude of some of his fellow-members, who did not seem to have that determination and steadfastness necessary for carrying the cause to a successful end. He urged the appointment of committees and proceeding to regular business. He said nothing could have happened better for the Fusionist cause than the events of yesterday, for they had strengthened the weakening, and bound all together in a firm bond. Mr. Swan followed in much the same strain. He declared that the Fusionists should say to the court: "Hands off, gentlemen. We will not be suppressed by your partisan action. We will stand up for our rights, and we will have them." The motion of Mr. Dickey was carried, and he then moved the appointment of a committee of seven on the pay-roll and mileage of members. He said that many members had come from long distances, were poor, and needed money. If the State Treasurer refused to acknowledge their right to draw funds for this purpose, it would be provided for otherwise. The motion was adopted and a committee appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Plaisted, of Lincoln, said there was danger to the cause from liability to take action without sufficient deliberation. He deprecated any appearance of haste or rashness. The affairs of this body were in the hands of able men, and if they were trusted, he felt that all would be safe. He had been unjustly accused of blood-thirstiness, but nothing could be further from his desires than an appeal to arms. Mr. Staples followed, expressing satisfaction at the present attitude of this body. He compared the situation of the Fusionists with that of the Jews as described in the Old Testement. "Like the chosen people of God," he said, "we are building a wall about our Jerusalem which no man can pull down."

The Fusion House reassembled at 4 o'clock. The committee reported recommending the submitting of a series of resolutions to the Supreme Court. Henry Ingalls, of Wiscasset, said that A. P. Gould, of Thomaston, would be here to-night to assist in drafting the questions. Mr. Dickey, of Fort Kent, saw no way out of this but to submit to the court. A motion was made to adjourn until to-morrow at 4 P. M., but it was changed to 10 A. M. Col. Dickey suggested that the Republicans might "permit us to occupy the State-house afternoons, and adjourn from day to day, until the decision of the court can be obtained." Mr. Wales, of Biddeford, said: "Are we in a condition to ask the Republicans to loan us the use of the State-house to-morrow? [Cries of "No! no!"] Having obtained the opinion of the court are we willing to submit to it? Having appealed to the court and finding its decision against us, shall we still cry that it is the decision of a partisan court? I have always been in favor of submitting to the court as a power to which we must bow." Mr. Plaisted, of Lincoln, thought they had better submit the questions and obtain answers before agreeing to abide by them. At any rate, he would go with the majority.

The Fusionist Senate met in the ante-room. Mr. Patten said they were waiting for a reply from the Judges as to whether they would entertain questions from this body. Mr. Ellis said that he wished the opinion of the court. He thought that the Fusion House was not legal, but that the Senate was a legal body, and that no business transacted by the House would stand the test of legality. Some action should be taken that would be recognized by the courts, also some action that would affect the Greenback Party in the Spring elections. The matter of the pay-roll was taken into consideration. Where the funds are to come from is not definitely known. In the afternoon session Mr. Patterson, of Penobscot, said a telegram had been received saying that the Justices of the Supreme Court were ready to receive the questions, but they did not promise to consider them. The session of the Senate was short and dull, only four Senators participating in the discussion.

In the legal House this morning a communication was received from Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, demanding an investigation of charges of bribery preferred against him by the Fusionist legislators. White states that he has been waiting for the organization of the Legislature in order to present his demand. A special committee will investigate the case. The Hon. Eugene Hale offered a resolution declaring the State Government fully established, and denouncing all other bodies pretending to be parts of the State Government as unconstitutional.

Messrs. Hill and Moulton, Fusion members, appeared and took their seats in the legal House. Messrs. Hafter and Bennet, also Fusionists, had already taken their seats, refusing to act with the Fusion House.

The following passed both branches:

Whereas, The Fifty-ninth Legislature of the State of Maine, as elected by the people of the State at its last annual election, has met and legally organized, with a full quorum in each house, under the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and has duly and legally proceeded to the election of a Governor and Executive Council, and other State officers, all of whom have been duly qualified and have entered upon their respective duties in the customary places in the State House, where the business of the State is transacted; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled, That the Senate and House proceed to the Legislative business of Maine—the finances, the courts, the public schools, the fisheries, the adaptation of laws to the new constitutional amendment, the fixing of a just and fair basis for the coming valuation of all the property of the State, so that taxation may fall justly and fairly upon the people, and such other subjects as may naturally and fittingly come before the Legislature; and we desire to hereby give notice to all the people of the State that any bodies or collection of men, outside of the Legislature duly and legally assembled and organized as before mentioned, who may meet at any place, claiming to act as the Legislature of the State of Maine are wholly without right of authority to act, and are proceeding in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State.

It was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire whether any, and what, legislation is necessary to prevent and punish unauthorized abstraction, retention, and use of State records and other property belonging to the office of the Secretary of State or the doing of unauthorized acts in the name of the State, and report at once. It was ordered that the Secretary of State be directed to procure a suitable seal, which shall be acknowledged as the seal of State.

Machinists were at work all night on the safe in the Secretary's office, and finally opened it. There were no valuable papers in it, nor the seal of the State. The official election returns were nowhere to be found, and it is conjectured they have been destroyed.

Orders have been sent to commanders of military companies to dismiss the companies at the armories, but to keep them within easy calling distance.

Committees, joint, standing, and otherwise, will be announced from day to day, as the Fusionists come in and participate. There is only one lawyer in the Senate, and he is in the chair, so that the Judiciary Committee had to be selected outside the legal profession.

Gov. Davis has received the following cordial letter of congratulation from Gov. Long, of Massachusetts:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Jan. 18, 1880.

My Dear Governor:

I hasten to send you my congratulations. The peaceful settlement of what threatened such destructive and chaotic results is a fresh tribute to the stability of popular Government. With the most cordial good wishes I am sincerely yours,

JOHN D. LONG.

It has been found, on casual investigation, that during the last week of Garcelon's administration he drew warrants on the Treasury without filling a voucher.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Augusta, says: "The Fusionists will take no step to oust possession of the State-house. They will hold sessions at Union Hall for the present. Their Committee on the Legality of the Legislature is now in session. The Fusionists have some of their best lawyers here, but there is a notable absence of the conservative element. Mr. Ellis, of the Fusion Senate, said to-day that a member of the State-house Legislature had made a proposition to unite upon the basis of dividing the State offices. Had did not give the name of the person making the proposition. There is not such a feeling on the part of Republicans."

ON TRIAL FOR WIFE-MURDER.

THE TESTIMONY CLOSED IN THE CASE OF CROSBY.

MATTVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 20.—In the Crosby murder trial to-day, George Waith and Sardius Frisbee testified to making measurements of the tracks found. Dr. Marsh was recalled, and testified that he had no recollection of saying a man could not cut himself in the way that Crosby was cut. He might have said that probably a man would not so cut himself. Austin H. Stafford was called, and asked as to whether Dr. Marsh did not say so. The prosecution objected. The court held that the Doctor had denied nothing; the defense could not introduce this evidence to contradict what he had not said. The objection was sustained, and the defense took their first exception. Mr. Sessions here offered to prove that on Sunday night previous to the murder, the house of Amos Colburn, a farmer, who lived 88 rods west of the house of Mr. Crosby, was entered in the night time and robbed, and that other houses in the neighborhood were entered before and after this affair. The prosecution objected, on the ground that the testimony was too remote and immaterial. The court sustained the objection, and the defense took their second exception, stating also that they included in their proposition five distinct burglaries in addition to that at Colburn's.

On the evening of Mrs. Crosby's death the witness was at Crosby's house with Eldred Bently, and while Bently and Crosby were together he saw a man going across the farm. He wore a linen duster, and was slender in build. He disappeared behind the barn, and the witness did not see him again. He did not observe the man to see whether he knew him, and could not say he was a stranger or one of the neighbors. Hiram Le Barron, residing east of Crosby's house, while on his way home from Cherry Creek, at 1 o'clock in the morning on the night of the murder, saw two men in the road whose actions were to him suspicious. One of them he thought had on a linen duster.

The defense here rested their case, and the prosecution introduced evidence rebutting the testimony of Mrs. Hoyt, the mother of Crosby, and others with reference to Dr. Marsh talking about a sand-bag and the opinion attributed to him regarding Crosby's condition, the dampness upon Crosby's revolver when found, the character of the spot upon Crosby's back, and his physical condition. Dr. Waterhouse, who made an examination of Mr. Crosby, found no evidence whatever of any injury to the kidneys. Dr. Brooks testified that when he examined Mrs. Crosby June 3, 1879, he was satisfied there was no organic disease of the heart. Daniel Schilker testified to being in Wheeler's potato patch where the tracks were found, and Charles Le Barron to having been in the woods with a companion the night before. Eldred Bently, the man Crosby accused of being his assailant, denied being at Crosby's house after he paid Crosby the money, on the night of the murder. At 5:30 P. M. the People submitted their case, and the defense having no further evidence, the proofs were closed. The case will reach the jury about 6 o'clock to-morrow evening. Seventy-two witnesses have been sworn—40 by the prosecution on the direct, 18 by the defense, and 14 were called on rebuttal.

A SCOUNDREL'S TWO VICTIMS.

DECEIVING A GIRL OF 15 AND THEN MARRYING HER COUSIN, 14 YEARS OLD.

BRADFORD, Penn., Jan. 20.—The village of Ontario, N. Y., is greatly excited over the marriage in that place of the daughter, 14 years old, of a well-to-do citizen living near there, to a disreputable young man, while the latter was in jail awaiting a hearing on a charge of assault on an uncle of the girl, with intent to kill. About a year ago, William Enright, a blacksmith, 24 years old, obtained employment in Ontario. His reputation was bad. John Negus, a respectable citizen of Ontario, had a daughter 15 years old. Last September this girl eloped with Enright. The pair were missing for several days, and when they returned they claimed to be married. Mr. Negus took his daughter home, and she and Enright continued to live together as man and wife until a few weeks ago, when the discovery was made that they had not been married. Negus drove Enright away from his house.

Negus had a niece, who was only 14 years of age. She lived at a place known as Lake View, with her parents. Enright became acquainted with her during a visit she made at her uncle's, while her cousin was living with the blacksmith as his wife. When the criminal relations of Enright and his victim were exposed, he at once began paying attention to the cousin, whose name was Rood. About two weeks ago she astounded her parents with the announcement that she was engaged to be married to Enright. They at once sent her to her uncle John Negus, believing that she would be less likely to meet Enright there than she would be at home. A week ago Enright heard that the girl was being kept at her uncle's. He proceeded to the house, entered it, and, drawing a revolver, swore he would kill any one who interfered with his taking Miss Rood away. He found the girl, and she went with him away from her guardian's house. Mr. Negus had Enright immediately arrested, a charge of assaulting him with intent to commit murder. Enright was lodged in jail, and while awaiting a hearing was married to the girl in his cell, the ceremony being performed by a Justice of the Peace. At the hearing that followed on the charge on which Enright was arrested, the prisoner was discharged by Esquire Johnson, he deciding that the charge was not sustained by the evidence. The indignation against Enright was so great that it is alleged that but for his timely escape from the place with his victim he would have met with summary punishment at the hands of the people.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LAST ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—The commission appointed by the last Legislature to count the vote cast at the last State election met here to-day, Gov. Hoyt presiding. The vote, as compiled, is as follows: Butler, Republican, 280,153; Barr, Democrat, 221,715; Sutton, Greenback, 27,207; Richardson, Prohibition, 3,219.

SMALL DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 20.—The trial of Squire Saffin, of Middletown, for slander, was closed to-day. The jury, after four hour's deliberation, gave a verdict of $25 for the plaintiff, Mrs. Decoreaux, the plaintiff to pay the costs.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

GERMAN POLICY AND INDUSTRY.

BISMARCK'S SAMOAN PROJECT—GERMANY AT THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a telegram from the German Consul-General at Apia, Samoan Islands, dated Dec. 24, announcing that the authority of Malietoa has been recognized throughout the whole country, and that the conflict is ended.

In the Prussian Diet, yesterday, Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, referring to the attacks on the Government because of its participation in the establishment of the German Maritime Commerce Company of Somoa—the successor of the firm of Godefroy & Son—said that Prussia could not oppose the Imperial Chancellor's national aims; its duty was rather to promote them. The public feeling on the subject, he said, was shown by the fact that the subscriptions to shares of the company exceeded the amount required. It was very essential, he declared, that the German interest in Samoa should be supported by German energy and resources.

Herr Roulesux, the German Commissioner to the International Exhibition at Sydney, New South Wales, reports to the Minister of Commerce that Germany was never before so creditably represented at any exhibition. A greater part of the German exhibits are, he says, above the average, a considerable number fairly up to the average, and very few below the average. Consequently, the prejudice against German workmanship is disappearing, and the general impression is very favorable. The furniture, linen, woolen, and flannel exhibits are especially commended.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "The Minister of the Interior has informed the Landrathe of West Prussia that Nihilistic and Socialistic agitation has appeared among the Polish population of their districts. The Minister, therefore, orders that the officers watch the movements of suspected persons."

Another Berlin dispatch says the present state of indecision regarding the Count de St. Vallier will most likely continue for some time, ending, probably, in his remaining in Berlin as Ambassador of France.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

POLITICAL CHANGES—THE ABOLITION BILL APPROVED—PEACEFUL NEWS FROM CUBA.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—A meeting of the members of the majority to-day, Premier Canovas del Castillo presiding, unanimously approved of the nomination of Señor Toreno as a candidate for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. The Premier, in the course of a speech, said that he desired to find honorable means for enabling the minority to take part in the debate on the election of a President.

The *Diario Español* announces that King Alfonso has signed decrees nominating Señor Canovas del Castillo to be Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Señor Toreno to be President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved all the articles of the bill for the abolition of slavery, which will be voted on definitively to-morrow.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The districts of Holguin and Las Tunas are now entirely peaceful. Captain-General Blanco has issued an order directing that the jurisdictions of Bayamo and Manzanillo be separated from the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and incorporating them, for their easier pacification, with the district of Holguin, under the command of Gen. Valera. All available naval forces are still being sent to the eastern coast of the island. The Santiago de Cuba Police are reported to have discovered an association of negroes, called "Nanigos," whose statutes oblige its members to kill white persons. The Police have captured 54 alleged members of the society.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Greek Ministry has been reconstructed as follows: M. Comounduros, President of the Council and Minister of Interior; M. Avgherinos, Minister of Education; M. Papamichalopulo, Minister of Finance; M. Delyannis, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Valmakis, Minister of Justice; M. Bouboulis, Minister of Marine; M. Valtinos, Minister of War.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20.—Intelligence from Afghan, Turkestan, does not confirm the report of the arrival at Balkh of Abdul Rahman Khan, the pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, and there is no news of his whereabouts. Daoud Shah, late Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the ex-Ameer, and now a prisoner, will arrive in Calcutta to-morrow.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A Vienna dispatch says: "Confirmatory intelligence has been received here of the defeat of the Russians at Tchikisiar." *Le Nord*, of Brussels, a Russian organ, referring to the news of the defeat, says it may be authentic.

KENTUCKY KILLING HER CONVICTS.

PRISONERS DYING FROM BAD AIR, BAD FOOD, AND BAD VENTILATION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 20.—The report of the Prison Sanitary Committee was made yesterday to the Kentucky Legislature, on the condition of the Penitentiary. It describes a deplorable state of affairs. The committee finds that there are eight convicts confined there who positively cannot live longer than a few months. There are at least 50 others, some of whom are confined to their beds, who, in all probability, cannot live longer than the latter part of this Spring, and about 200 others who are in a state of debility and weakness practically unfitting them for duty or work. The remainder of the convicts do not present a healthy appearance and seem affected by the injurious influences which have prostrated the others. The causes of this state of affairs are found by the committee to be numerous. The Penitentiary grounds are badly drained, and the sewerage is so defective that in damp weather water stands in portions of the inclosure from which arises a malaria, rendering the air impure. The yards, cells, and work shops are overcrowded, and the accumulation of filth and general lack of cleanliness within the prison contribute to the generation of disease. There is a general lack of ventilation in the system and construction of the houses and cells. The committee expresses the opinion that one of the direct causes of the unhealthiness of the convicts is due to their not being supplied with a sufficient variety of wholesome food.

IN FAVOR OF JAMES G. BLAINE.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., Jan. 20.—The Republicans of Montgomery County assembled in convention in the Court-house at Norris town to-day, and elected six delegates to the State Convention, which will be held at Harrisburg in February. A resolution that the delegates from this county be instructed to favor a representative to the National Convention, at Chicago, who is pledged to support the nomination of James G. Blaine as President of the United States, was carried unanimously. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of J. A. M. Passmore for Auditor-General. Mr. Passmore was present and thanked the convention for the compliment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Representative Dick, of the Crawford (Penn.) district, received a dispatch to-night from that county, informing him that the Republican Committee of Crawford to-day selected delegates to the State Convention, which will meet at Harrisburg on Feb. 4, and instructed them to vote for delegates to the National Convention who would in turn vote for Blaine for President. Crawford County sends five delegates to the State Convention, and Mr. Dick believes that the action of that county in instructing for Blaine will be followed by Erie and several other northwestern counties of the State.

CONNECTICUT APPOINTMENTS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—The Governor this morning submitted the following nominations, which were confirmed by the Senate: Railroad Commissioners—William H. Hayward, of Colchester, and George M. Woodruff, of Litchfield; Insurance Commissioner—John W. Brooks, of Torrington; Bank Commissioner—James W. Hyatt, of Norwalk; State Prison Directors—Nathan M. Belden, of Wilton, and Cyrus B. Newton, of Stafford; members of the State Board of Health—Dr. John S. Butler, of Hartford, and Andrew C. Lippitt, of New-London.

THE DELAWARE ELECTION LAWS.

ARGUMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH PARTIES IN THE CIRCUIT COURT.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.—Argument was heard here to-day before Judge Bradford, in the United States Circuit Court, on the application of a number of prominent Republicans of this city for the appointment of Supervisors of Registration for this State. Anthony Higgins represented the petitioners, and the Democrats opposed the motion through Attorney-General Gray and George H. Bates. The latter opened for the objectors, and argued in favor of keeping to the strict letter of the law. The statutes, he claimed, make the time and place of registration, the time and place for challenges, enforcing the idea that the duties of Supervisors do not extend over a period of 10 days next before the election. The terms "registration" and "voting," he contended, were used as something synonymous throughout the statutes, and the assessment of taxes cannot be called a registration of voters.

Mr. Higgins replied that the provisions of the State law provide for the assessment of taxes in such a way that it carries with it the qualification of votes. Under the law he claimed the Assessors are required to make a separate assessment list for each election district, thus giving a dual quality to the assessment laws. This assessment list is one of voters alone, but it does the one thing which constitutes a voter qualified to vote for Congressman or Elector, for it requires him to pay a tax. It is none the less a registration of voters because it is a list of something else. "Our system of laws and practice," said Mr. Higgins, "provides for the qualification of voters, and I say it makes a registry list because it makes a list of voters; none the less so because it does not call it registration, and none the less so because it is an incomplete list. The act of Congress does not say that in order to be a registration it must be a complete registration. Our system contains substantially all the provisions of the Pennsylvania system, except that the latter calls it registration and we do not. The United States statute covering this case of necessity contemplated a wide variance in the systems of the respective States; it was a comprehensive statute, intended to meet all the possible laws which could arise under the Constitutions and laws of the States. It was intended to meet these differences, and is not to be held down to the particular name which it gave to this act of qualification, but is to be applied to any name that may be given to the system. There is nothing in the terms of the United States or our State statutes which makes it impossible or difficult to carry out; it fits; there is a day given by the law of the State for the Assessors to attend, and the voter to come up and take the affirmative step to have himself assessed, and that is what we want to scrutinize. We don't want Supervisors to watch the assessment for taxes, but only that which relates to the qualifying of voters."

Attorney-General Gray held that all the duties of Assessors under the State laws are enumerated under the head of "Revenues," and Assessors are not mentioned under the statute headed "Elections," and argued that there is no time for the registration of voters.

Mr. Higgins closed the hearing by reiterating his claim that the assessment list is a registration in fact, if not in name. It is this registration the Republicans ask to have scrutinized by Supervisors appointed by the court. Judge Bradford reserved his decision, and adjourned court until Saturday.

There is much irritation among the Republicans of Delaware over the appointment of ex-Mayor Whitely, of Wilmington, as Supervisor of the Census. Apart from the fact of his being a Democrat, and evidently the selection of Senator Bayard, he took, as Mayor of the City, a prominent part in the contest against the authority of the Deputy United States Marshals at the election here in 1876, the consequence being that United States Marshal Dunn actually arrested him, and took him in confinement to the United States building, whence he was only released, on a truce agreed upon by both sides.

UNEASINESS AMONG THE UTES.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Jan. 18.—Douglas entered Chief Shavan's camp, two miles below the Agency, on Jan. 14, and sent him to the office for rations. Major Sherman, who was in charge, refused his request, and yesterday Douglas came to the Agency and renewed his demand in person. It was again refused, which caused much dissatisfaction among both the Uncompahgre and White River Utes. The Indians feel much uneasiness regarding the pending negotiations at Washington, on account of designing persons having circulated a report that as soon as Ouray returns the Utes must go. The citizens of Ouray have taken a decided stand against persons who have commenced the erection of buildings on the reservation, and have obtained a warrant for a person who is known to have furnished whisky to the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—No supplies will be furnished these Indians until the prisoners demanded are given up. The law prohibits the issuing of supplies to Indians who have gone on the war-path, until another appropriation is made therefor by Congress.

A SPECULATOR'S DEFALCATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Seth A. Terry, Secretary of the Territorial Savings Building and Loan Association of this city, has defaulted in the sum of $25,000. Mr. Terry came here from Connecticut during the war, and was for many years connected with the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, under Gen. O. O. Howard. While there, he, with others, invested what money they could in buying claims of colored soldiers, expecting to realize on them in a few months. Subsequently, he was a clerk in the Second National Bank, and it is supposed that while there his first financial embarrassments had their origin, he investing all his available funds in what were known as the 20 per cent. claims of messengers, Government printers, and others, which claims, like the first-named, have never been allowed. It is stated that the claims (colored soldiers and 20 per cents) he has in hand represent nearly $60,000.

STEALING FROM OYSTER-BEDS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 20.—For several years depredations have been made upon the Shrewsbury oyster-beds

John F. Smyth. It is now proposed, since so much feeling has been excited about the matter, to remedy the wrong by increasing the number of the committee from five to seven, so as to make a place for Mr. Birdsall.

Republican Senators are complaining to-day about another little bit of sharp practice on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor, aided by the new Attorney-General, Mr. Ward. These two officers, who, with Canal Auditor Schuyler, (a Democrat,) constitute the Capitol Commissioners, got together privately, yesterday, without giving notice to, or consulting, any of the Senators, and disposed of all the patronage in the way of "orderlies" for the new Capitol, comprising 20 appointments. John F. Smyth's Senator [Braman] got five appointments, and the rest of the Republican Senators none at all. These little performances of the Lieutenant-Governor give plausibility to the rumor, current here, that Hoskins has entered the race for the United States Senatorship to be disposed of next Winter.

The Cities Committee of the Assembly held its first meeting this afternoon. Nine members were present, and were addressed by the Chairman, Mr. James M. Varnum, who directed their attention to the measures most likely to command their time. From New-York City they might expect to listen to discussion on plans to reduce the expenditures, to clean the streets, and to make other necessary and desirable reforms. He hoped that there would be no obstinate and selfish adherence by members to bills which they had introduced, but that a feeling of concern for the best interests of the City, rather than of individuals, should control them. He suggested that one day of each week, say Thursday, should be set apart for the consideration of New-York bills, and another day for Brooklyn bills; that no bills should be acted on out of executive and private session, as the members could act more independently if promoters or opponents of measures were not by when the vote was taken. Another suggestion made by the Chairman was that an effort should be made to obtain from the Assembly permission for the committee to sit for two or three days at a time in New-York, Brooklyn, Troy, or other cities, so that persons interested in bills before the Legislature could appear and give expression to their views. Mr. Varnum expressed the belief that no member would willingly allow the committee to be suspected for an instant of a desire to retard measures important to be acted upon, and for that reason they should economize time and attend diligently and faithfully to their business. Mr. Shanley, of Kings, and Mr. Grady, member from New-York last session, were in attendance at the meeting of the committee, and, in the absence of any other Kings member, Mr. Shanley proposes to be a regular attendant at the meetings, to look out for Kings County interests.

The Judiciary Committees of the Senate and the Assembly held their first meetings this afternoon, and so did the Assembly Committee on Banks.

Mr. Catlin's bill, introduced on Monday night, reduces the fare on the New-York and New-Haven (not the Harlem) Railroad from 2½ cents a mile to 2 cents a mile between the Connecticut line and the Harlem River.

Mr. Lamb, acting Superintendent of the Bank Department, said to-day that the proposition to pay the Receiver of the Grocers' Bank $40,000 for winding up its affairs is an extraordinary one. A bill was passed last Winter to limit the pay of Receivers to the rate of commissions authorized to Administrators, which is not above 2 per cent. The allowance proposed to the Receiver of the Grocers' Bank is about 5 per cent. The law referred to limits the amount to be given to any Receiver to $10,000 a year, and Mr. Lamb thinks that the affairs of the Grocers' Bank ought to be wound up inside of two years at the outside, and that $20,000 would be a liberal allowance for settling its affairs.

The committee to investigate the Dannemora Railroad leases will hold its first meeting to-morrow, when it will decide what course to pursue, and probably issue subpœnas for the attendance of a large number of witnesses.

Mr. Shanley, of Kings, will introduce a bill to limit the power of Grand Juries and regulate the finding of indictments. It makes it unlawful for any Grand Jury to investigate any accusation of crime or find an indictment therefor, except in cases where the accusation has been made before a Justice or other judicial officer having power to entertain such charges and examine the same preliminarily, unless the court in which such Grand Jury is impaneled shall order the investigation before the Grand Jury in the first instance. The second section gives to every court in which a Grand Jury is impaneled power to order such investigation by a Grand Jury in the first instance on its own motion, but unless so ordered by the court such investigation shall in no case be had or predmitted without a special application to the court by the District Attorney of the county wherein the crime shall be alleged to have been committed.

The persons who have had charge of the Capitol during the recess do not appear to have been at all careful of the keys of the desks of members, clerks, reporters, and others. When the desks and closets were assigned, it became necessary, owing to the loss of many keys and the indiscriminate nudding of the others, to have the locks removed and new keys fitted to desks and closets, at a large expense that might have been avoided with very little care. The carelessness was all the more inexcusable, because all keys returned last Spring were placed in the Post Office boxes, and were distinctly labeled.

NOT MUCH OF A CONFERENCE.

MR. N. C. MOAK'S CONVENTION SNEERED AT BY DEMOCRATS.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Democratic conference called by Mr. N. C. Moak, of this city, some time ago, to meet here to-night, does not promise to be very much of a gathering. The Democrats in the Legislature know little or nothing about it, and two of the Democratic Senators declared, with sneers of contempt, that it was merely an effort on the part of a few inconspicuous men and office-holders who have just lost places, to keep themselves before the party. The report that Mr. Kelly will attend the meeting is not considered worth belief by Democrats here, all of whom speak of the proposed conference as ill-advised and uncalled for. The arrival of ex-Gov. Seymour here has given encouragement to a few enthusiastic Democrats to hope that he would go into the conference, and assist the leaders to dispose of the Tilden and anti-Tilden quarrel. Besides Seymour, there are no other Democrats outside the Legislature whose names are worth mentioning as likely to be powerful in any conference.

Ex-Gov. Seymour came from Utica to attend the annual gathering of the State Agricultural Society, of which he is President, and which will meet here to-morrow. His intimate friends and relatives declare that there is no ground whatever for the hope or belief, still entertained in certain Democratic circles, particularly at Washington, that he may yet consent to be a candidate for President. They say he is immovable in his purpose, long ago expressed and many times reiterated, never again to be a candidate for public office. The agricultural society elects a new President every year, and the leading candidate for the coming year, to be elected to-morrow, is Gen. Curtis, of St. Lawrence County.

THE NEW-YORK CRIMINAL CODE.

A. P. Sprague, the writer on "Municipal and International Codification," has sent the following letter to Assemblyman Terry, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20.

MY DEAR SIR: I have observed that a bill has been introduced into the Assembly constituting James Emott, Benjamin K. Phelps, and Anzustus Schoonmaker Commissioners to prepare and report a criminal code at the present session of the Legislature, and fixing their compensation at $5,000 each. I desire to call your attention to the fact that a penal or "criminal" code, and also a code of criminal procedure, were passed at the last session of the Legislature with scarcely a dissenting voice. I had the honor to be one of the advisory committee which prepared and recommended to the Senate the adoption of those codes. A number of lawyers specially qualified for the work of simplification and codification, including David Dudley Field, James Emott, and Benjamin K. Phelps, united in a letter to the Senate Code Committee recommending the passage of these codes, after careful and complete examination and modification. It is to be presumed that Messrs. Emott and Phelps, as well as the others, did their work conscientiously, and made their recommendation sincerely. I am unable to see what functions the proposed new commission can properly perform. It can hardly be the entire reconstruction of the codes which they recommended only a few months ago. But, if it is the elimination of a few unimportant objectionable features, (assuming that there are such,) that can be done as well by the proper legislative committee within a week at the utmost. No legislation which this State has ever produced was better considered or more carefully adapted to its purposes than the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure passed by the last Legislature.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that such a commission as is proposed would be worse than useless. It would only add to the already great delay and enormous expense of the codification of our law—a reform which only lacked the Executive approval to obtain its magnificent completion at the last session, and which, at the present session, requires the mere Legislative and Executive sanction to secure the most beneficent and brilliant triumph in the history of our jurisprudence. Yours truly,

A. P. SPRAGUE.

NEW-JERSEY LAW-MAKERS

GOV. McLELLAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

CHANCELLOR RUNYON AND SEVERAL JUDGES RENOMINATED—BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Gov. McClellan to-day sent to the Senate the names of Theodore F. Runyon for Chancellor for seven years, and of Ludlow McCarter, John H. Stuart, A. K. Cogswell, and Alfred Walling for Law Judges in some of the counties. The candidates for Law Judges were presented to the Senate for its action last year. The Senate refused to confirm them, but after that body had adjourned the Governor appointed them to fill the vacancies. It was taken for granted that the Governor would renominate them this year, and much speculation has been indulged in as to the probable action of the Senate. Before the Legislature met, there were also promises of a fight against the confirmation of Chancellor Runyon, whose renomination was also regarded as a foregone conclusion. The nominations were referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and, after the close of the regular session this afternoon, the committee reported Chancellor Runyon's nomination back favorably. Some of the Senators urged delay until the bill fixing his salary shall have been passed. The Constitution forbids the changing of the fees and perquisites of State officers during the term for which they may be elected. The committee withdrew its report for the present.

The other nominations have not been acted upon by the committee. It is probable that the nominees will be confirmed. The Senators will probably be moved to this course by the fact that some very important judicial nominations are yet to be made. The three Supreme Court Judges, whose terms are about to expire, are Republicans. Among them is Judge Depue, of the Essex Circuit; Gen. McClellan will doubtless send his name to the Senate. Judge Dalrymple's term is about to expire also. He is very much debilitated physically, and is said not to be anxious for a renomination. The only prominent candidate who is mentioned as his successor is ex-Senator William J. Magie, of Elizabeth. During his single term as Senator Mr. Magie took rank among the foremost of the public men of the State. His nomination by the Governor is one of the anticipated things. The third of the Judges whose terms are about to run out is Judge Woodhull. He is understood to be a candidate for reappointment, but John Hageaman, of Princeton, and Peter Voorhis, of Camden, are also being pushed for the position.

Senator Rabe this afternoon propounded a number of inquiries concerning the State Bank of New-Brunswick, to be answered by the Secretary of State. The bank is one of the many suspended institutions of the same kind scattered all over the State. When it failed the State had over $30,000 on deposit in its vaults. A dividend has been declared recently to depositors, and the State has received none of it. Yesterday the Senator from Hudson introduced several bills. One reduces the lay representation on the county benches, and another requires the Judges to pay their fees to the County Clerks, and authorizes the fixing of salaries for the Judges. In the House, Mr. Potts withdrew his Bridge bill temporarily, and Mr. Stolsing withdrew that authorizing Boards of Freeholders to fix the compensations of Coroners. The bill against the bribery of voters at political primaries was adversely reported. There was a long discussion on the right of lawyers to sue for the value of their advice, but the matter was finally laid over for a week.

The Morris Canal Company has been indicted several times lately for the bad condition of its bridges in Passaic County. Mr. Hobart, of that county, to-day introduced a bill to give the Boards of Chosen Freeholders throughout the State power to supervise all canal bridges, and if such bridges in any county are out of repair, the board may give notice to the canal company to repair the same within 30 days, failing which the board may do the work and recover the cost from the canal company. Hudson and Essex Counties have long had a similar law. Mr. Hobart also presented a bill providing that the record of jurors' attendance shall be kept by some person designated for the purpose by the court, who shall make out a pay-roll, which, being certified by two of the Judges, shall be paid by the County Collector. At present, it seems that nobody is really responsible for this record, although the Sheriff is popularly supposed to be, this bill relieves the Sheriff from the duty of paying the jurors. Another of Mr. Hobart's bills provides that no fees shall be paid directly to the Judges in court by the parties to suits, as is frequently done now, to the scandal of the Bench and Bar, but that the court fees shall be paid to the Clerk, and by him to the Judges, if they are entitled to the same, and otherwise to the County Collector. It appears that in many of the counties the Judges were long ago put on salaries, their fees to go to the county, but as it was nobody's business to collect the fees, the several counties have lost many thousands of dollars in consequence; hence this bill. The same act also makes it the duty of County Clerks to report under oath quarterly to the County Collector whether or not they have received any fees for licenses of any kind granted by the courts of which they are Clerks, and what they have done with the money, and if not otherwise provided for by law they shall pay over their receipts to the Collector. It is understood that there has been a great deal of looseness in this matter, and it is safe to say that large amounts of money which ought to have gone into the County Treasuries have gone to enrich certain officers instead. It is said that Mr. Hobart was induced to offer this bill by recent developments in a certain Democratic county in Northern New-Jersey.

Mr. Morehead offered a bill relative to Coroners' fees, reducing them as to Coroners hereafter elected, and providing that their bills shall be audited by the Boards of Chosen Freeholders before being paid; at present they are paid without being audited by anybody, the County Clerk merely taxing the costs. The bill also provides that in inquests of special importance, the Boards of Chosen Freeholders may, by a two-thirds vote, and upon the recommendation of the Coroner and Prosecutor of the Pleas, vote an extra allowance, not exceeding $5, to jurors, in addition to the present not very liberal fee of 25 cents for each case.

A FIGHT WITH VICTORIA'S BAND.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 20.—The following telegram has been received at the Adjutant-General's office, at Fort Leavenworth, from Col. Hatch, dated Santa Fé, New-Mexico, Jan. 19: "The following is just received from Major Morrow, dated Alamosa, Jan. 18: 'I engaged Victoria again yesterday in the San Mateo Mountains, and drove him from his position. Lieut. French was killed, and two scouts were wounded. The loss of the enemy is unknown. Will continue the pursuit as soon as we can get rations and ammunition from Ojocalients. The body of Lieut. French will be buried at Ojocalients.'"

A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, states that the officer killed is Second-Lieut. J. Hansell French. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Louisiana, being graduated in the Class of '74. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Cavalry June 17, 1874, and served on frontier duty at Ringgold Barracks, Fort Browne, and Fort Clark, Texas, and Fort Garland, Col., until Aug. 31, 1876, when he resigned. He was reappointed to the same position on Aug. 10, 1878.

KILLED BY HIRED ASSASSINS.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—Monroe Snyder, a prominent citizen of Bethlehem, Penn., was found, Feb. 28, 1873, in the Monocacy Creek, dead. On the body were three stabs, and a deep cut on the head, which the physicians and Coroner's jury said killed him. There were various theories advanced as to how he met his death. Some believed he had killed himself, but when it was learned that his estate was involved, and that he carried $65,000 of insurance, and had left a most singular document at home, many believed that he had been murdered. The insurance companies resisted payment of the policies until two different juries decided that Mr. Snyder had been murdered. Since then, until a few days ago, the murder remained a mystery. It is now reported that enough evidence has been learned to satisfy those who have been following the case that Snyder was murdered by men who were hired for the purpose, and who received a handsome sum for their services. Officers say that they are on the right track, and that in a short time the perpetrators of the crime will be brought to justice. There is a standing reward of $5,500 for the comprehension of the murderers—$5,000 offered by Lewis N. Snyder, the murdered man's son, and $500 offered by the borough of Bethlehem. The revival of the mystery is creating much excitement, and developments are anxiously awaited.

GENERAL RAILROAD NOTES.

LEHIGH VALLEY DIRECTORS—TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW SOLD — OTHER ROAD METHODS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was held to-day. The following is the new board: President—Charles Hartshorne; Directors—David Thomas, Ashbel Welch, William L. Conyngham, Asa Packer, William A. Ingham, George B. Markle, Robert H. Sayre, Harry E. Packer, James I. Blakslee, Robert A. Packer, Elisha P. Wilbur, and Joseph Patterson. The annual report showed the net increase of the year to be $3,543,382 46; the interest on bonds, the dividends, &c., $3,520,019 15, leaving $23,363 31 to the credit of profit and loss.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company was held this afternoon, at which the mortgage on the Rio Grande Division of the road was finally approved.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—There is no foundation for the rumor that the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad has been sold to the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company.

The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway was sold to-day under a decree of foreclosure entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The sale was made by Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery, and the road was purchased by a committee of bondholders representing bonds amounting to $6,000,000.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 20.—A public meeting was held yesterday in Huntington, and a delegation was appointed to confer with the Montreal and Champlain Railway Company, the Corporation of Montreal, and the persons applying for a charter for a railway from Potsdam to Montreal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20.—The special excitement in railroad circles to-day was an order from Col. E. M. Cole, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, to Superintendent Culenhouse, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Road, to continue the work on the Evansville and Owensboro sections of that road, and push the line through to completion as speedily as possible. It is claimed that Cole retains control of the St. Louis and South-eastern Road, extending from St. Louis to this city, and that when the road to Nashville is completed, he will have Southern connections, which will give him as complete a line as before the Louisville and Nashville Road purchased the majority of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road's stock.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE EXCLUSIVE POLICY OF THE CHINESE—THE GREAT FIRE IN TOKIO.

HONG KONG, Dec. 24.—Chung How, who has just returned from St. Petersburg, now occupies the chief position of influence and power at the Imperial Court, owing to his success in having obtained the retrocession of the Western Provinces of Kashgaria, Ili, &c. He is a strong advocate of exclusive Chinese rights, and is known to be inimical to foreign nations. It is anticipated that a new policy will soon be introduced, as defiant as prudence will allow of the Western powers. Several indications are already manifested. Reports are circulated of new proposals for treaty amendments, to be issued early in 1880 by Tsung Li Yamen, all tending to the resumption of the complete control over all parts by China, and the assertion of the same rights over foreign residents as over native subjects. These plans, it is apparent, will be cautiously developed and slow in maturing.

Owing to strong intercessions from foreign private sources, and especially, it is believed, from the anti-opium Society of England, the barbarous sentences of mutilation passed upon the surviving relatives of Yakub, ex-ruler of Kashgar, have been commuted to life imprisonment.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 3.—Public attention is entirely absorbed by the disastrous conflagration in Tokio on Dec. 26. This is the third similar overwhelming calamity in seven years—the first in 1872, and the second in 1876. Now miles of ground are laid waste. Nearly 15,000 homes have been destroyed, and 50,000 persons rendered destitute. The actual pecuniary loss is still undetermined, but it is not so great as it would be in Western countries, owing to the cheap construction of a majority of the houses. The loss of life is put down at about 100. The number, however, is quite uncertain, many, in the rapid progress of the flames, having been overtaken and destroyed and of whom no vestige remains. In several instances numerous unrecognizable bodies and fragments thereof were found among the ruins, and many died from exposure to the cold, the night succeeding the fire being exceptionally severe. As happened on two previous occasions of great fires, a large portion of the foreign district was destroyed, including several missionary establishments, one church, and the office of the foreign newspaper, the Tokio *Times*. The United States Legation was in danger, but escaped unharmed. Extraordinary measures of relief have been instituted by the Government authorities and private persons, and no efforts will be spared to alleviate the suffering; but even these will necessarily be insufficient. There is a strong cry for imperative action by the Government to prevent future crowding together of inflammable structures, and for the organization of an efficient fire brigade, which is new unknown here, the common multitude opposing it and clinging blindly to old usages. It is the confident expectation that these reforms will now be introduced, encouraging the belief that this is the last of the fatally-destructive fires which have visited Tokio.

Much surprise and feeling is noticeable at the announcement of the intention of the Japanese Government to fix a higher rate of Customs duties upon American than upon English imports. Representations of the impolicy and danger of this step have been presented by the United States Minister, whose remonstrances, it is believed, will prove effectual.

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS.

LIBERTY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Samuel D. Wood, residing near this place, left his home a few mornings ago to visit a neighbor living a few miles distant. When he left home he stated that he would return the same evening. He did not return that night, nor the following day, when, fearing some accident had befallen him, Ira Divine and Robert Hall started in search of him. While passing through a thick piece of woods, one and half miles west of Liberty, they found Wood's body lying about 10 feet from the road. Wood had been married twice, his first wife having died several years ago. With his second wife he had not lived happily, and a short time ago he left her. Since their separation Wood had acted strangely at times, and from his not returning home the day he went away, it was feared he had committed suicide. Upon examination there was nothing to indicate that he had taken his life, and it is supposed the cause of his death was apoplexy. He was 63 years old.

OBJECTIONABLE NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Republican Congressmen for whose districts Democratic Supervisors of Census have been nominated are outspoken in their condemnation of the President for making such nominations. Of the six Supervisors nominated for Indiana, two are Democrats and one is regarded as an uncertain Republican, thus practically giving the Republicans only three of the six. The Republican members from that State are especially incensed at the action of the President, particularly as they allege that he distinctly promised them that Republicans only would be nominated. As the Democrats are in a majority in the Senate, there is no prospect that any of these objectionable nominations will be rejected.

DISOBEYING A COURT ORDER.

LOGAN, Ohio, Jan. 20.—There is great excitement here over the arrest of F. A. Bates, President of the Monday Creek Coal and Iron Company, to-day, for resisting an order of the court by refusing to give possession of the furnace to a Receiver appointed last Saturday. The Sheriff went with a posse of 12 men to install the Receiver, but was met by a force of 200 workmen, and he returned, being unwilling to risk a conflict. Bates, however, gave himself up. There is talk of sending a larger posse to-morrow to carry out the order of the court, and, if necessary, troops will be called for.

STARVING IRISH PEOPLE

ASKING AID FOR THEM.

THE DUBLIN MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE ASKS FOR PROMPT ASSISTANCE—A RELIEF MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—The following appeal is made to the people of the United States by the Dublin Mansion House Committee, for the relief of the distress in Ireland:

"It is now admitted that the distress is of an acute and exceptional character, certain to involve actual starvation, if extraneous aid be not promptly and liberally forthcoming. It exists over wide districts of Ireland. This distress daily becomes intensive and in its intensity, so much so that it seems almost impossible to avert, until the next harvest, an absolute famine in very many places. Every effort is being made in Ireland itself, as well by local as by central relief committees, to mitigate the calamity; but owing to the general commercial and agricultural depression, and to the widespread character of the distress, those efforts have proved totally inadequate to meet the crisis. We, therefore, appeal with confidence to all Irishmen and all friends of Ireland, for aid in our efforts to save the people from destruction. Already munificent donations, or promises of assistance, have reached us from several part of the United States, from Australia, and elsewhere. We feel that we have only to make known the sad position of the Irish people to insure everywhere a generous response. We would point to the constitution of our committee, which comprises representative men of the highest character and position in the country, and of all creeds and politics, both as an assurance that this appeal is justified and that any aid entrusted to us shall be distributed in the manner best calculated to meet the emergency. It will be seen, from the resolutions we append, that this central committee distributes its relief through local committees, of which the clergy of all denominations, in the district and the Poor Law medical officers must be members, and requested that relief shall be given only in kind and not in money. We are, yours faithfully."

The appeal is signed by the Most Rev. C. French, E. Dwyer Gray, M. P., Lord Mayor John Barrington, ex-Lord Mayor James William Mackey, High Sheriff Alderman Hugh Tarpey, and many other prominent men, including Archbishops, Bishops, and members of the nobility.

The following resolutions were adopted at a public meeting held at the Mansion House, in Dublin, on the 2d of January:

Resolved, That as the poorer classes in many parts of Ireland must, during the coming season, suffer great distress, involving absolute destitution, if extraneous aid be not liberally and promptly supplied, and that, without interfering with the beneficent efforts for a similar purpose already instituted, a fund be now opened for the relief of the distress in Ireland, to be called "the Dublin Mansion House relief fund."

Resolved, That the action of this committee be solely through local agencies, and not by direct communication with those who may seek or may need its relief.

A meeting of 33 Home Rule Members of Parliament, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor, passed a resolution, proposed by Mr. William Shaw, member for Cork, and seconded by Mr. Mitchell Henry, member for Galway, calling upon the Government to institute reproductive relief works. The meeting also passed resolutions in favor of fixity of tenure, peasant proprietary, and to move an amendment to the address, should the Queen's speech contain nothing in reference to the distress in Ireland. The Lord Mayor, who presided, refused to receive a resolution expressing sympathy with the peasantry of the West of Ireland in their struggle to retain their holdings, on the ground that the struggle has assumed the aspect of physical force. During an excited debate Mr. Biggar declared that Mr. Shaw was not a leader of the Irish people, but that Mr. Parnell was. The meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday.

Mr. Vere Foster, of Belfast, has addressed a letter to Mr. Parnell, which is published in the Belfast *Northern Whig*. Mr. Foster offers to contribute £15,000 to assist emigration from Donegal, Clare, Kerry, Cork, and Connaught, to Canada and the Western States of America. He says he feels sure the Americans will heartily co-operate in the plan he proposes for relieving the distress in Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A largely attended meeting in aid of the destitute people of Ireland was held at Lincoln Hall in this city tonight. Chief-Justice David K. Cartter, of the Supreme Court of the District, presided, and upon the stage were seated a large number of prominent citizens and Congressmen. Addresses were made by speaker Randall, Senators Thurman, of Ohio, and Jones, of Florida; Representatives Butterworth, of Ohio, Ford, of Missouri; Ellis, of Louisiana; Kenna, of West Virginia; Wright, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. George C. Gorham, and others. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the subscriptions made to the Irish relief fund exceeded $3,000.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $170,118 04, and from Customs $469,139 77.

The Cabinet to-day decided to recognize the present King of the Samoan Islands. With this exception, the session was devoted to the consideration of business of a routine character.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, at their meeting to-day, agreed to report favorably to the House the bill appropriating $300,000 for the erection of a public building at Rochester, N. Y.

A bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Ross, of New-Jersey, provides for the amendment of section 4,237 of the Revised Statutes, so as to read as follows: "No regulation or provisions shall be adopted by any States which shall make any discrimination against or in favor of pilotage or half-pilotage between vessels sailing between the ports of one State and vessels sailing between the ports of different States, or any discrimination against vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, or against national vessels of the United States, or which shall make pilotage or half-pilotage compulsory on any vessel; and all existing regulations or provisions making any such discrimination, and all laws making pilotage or half-pilotage, compulsory, are hereby annulled and abrogated."

Secretary Schurz had a long conference with the Piutes this afternoon. These Indians arrived yesterday morning, and last night stated to the Secretary their grievances, which are principally the outgrowth of the Bannock war. The tribe has been scattered, and some have been held at the Yakima Reservation. It was agreed in the council this afternoon that old Chief Winnemucca should be permitted to return to the Malheur Reservation in Oregon with such of his people as may chose to go there; that upon their arrival the Indians shall take up land in severalty, each head of a family to select as a farm a particular tract of land; and that such of the Piutes as are now scattered throughout the white settlements and are earning their own living are to be permitted to remain where they are. The Indians repeatedly expressed their approval of these propositions of the Secretary, and old Chief Winnemucca said that under this policy in 10 years the Government need no longer take care of his tribe, as they would be self-supporting.

THE PROVIDENCE POST OFFICE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—The change of Postmasters in this city, as announced by telegraph to-day, created general surprise. Gen. Brayton, the retiring Postmaster, had displayed great energy in extending and improving the postal facilities, but his accounts appear to have been less carefully managed. A Government draft upon him for $15,000 was dishonored on Saturday, and he then resigned. It is not known whether this amount represents the full amount of his deficit, which will be made good by his bondsmen, who are held in the sum of $80,000. Mr. Gardner, the new appointee, is a man of wealth, high character, and thorough business habits, and his appointment gives satisfaction to the community.

MARYLAND'S NEW SENATOR.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The two houses of the Legislature proceeded at noon to-day to vote for a Senator to succeed the Hon. William Pinckney Whyte, whose term expires March 4, 1881. In the Senate, Arthur P. Gorman, Democrat, received 18 votes, and James A. Gary, Republican, 5 votes. Two Senators were absent. In the House, Mr. Gorman received 63 votes, and Mr. Gary 19. Two members of the House were absent. Mr. Gorman's vote is a majority in both houses.

RITUALISM IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania held a meeting to-night in regard to the ritualistic practices at St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church. The clergy of the parish, with their counsel, were present. The proceedings of the committee were conducted in private, but it is understood that the object was to obtain from responsible witnesses statements corroborating the testimony as to the observances at St. Clements published in a pamphlet, on which the action of the last Diocesan Convention was based. The observances at which omission is taken are the processions, the method of celebrating the eucharist, the confessional, and the peculiar views said to be inculcated by the clergy of that parish.

KEEPING UP COAL PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—At a conference of the Schuylkill coal operators to-day, it was decided to ask the Philadelphia and Reading Company to suspend operations temporarily. To the representatives of the conference, however, the Philadelphia and Reading officers stated that the company was now only running 21 out of its 52 mines, and those are being run only to keep the furnaces going. The assurance was given that if the requirements of the trade should demand a total suspension at the last of the present month, the company would then agree to shut down altogether. The subject of arranging prices to compete with the low-priced coals from the Lehigh region was talked of, but no action was taken.

COAL FREIGHTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Orders were issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to-day, that on and after this date, and until further notice, the maximum net rate of freight and tolls on broken coal actually consumed in the process of making iron from ore at any blast-furnace situated on the lines of the railroads of the company (including the Reading and Columbia Railroad) will be the same as that on lump and steamer, namely, not over $1 40 per ton of 2,240 pounds from Schuylkill Haven, $1 55 from Tamaqua, and $1 60 from Pine Grove.

NEGLECTING THEIR DUTY.

FREEPORT, Long Island, Jan. 20.—The investigation of the charges against the keeper of Life-saving Station No. 31, opposite this place, by Assistant Inspector McLellan, which was commenced yesterday and continued to-day, shows that the station is improperly managed, and was proved, or admitted by the keeper, that the men have been gambling, drunk, and absent from duty at night, while the Government requires them to be on duty at all times.

READING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

READING, Penn., Jan. 20.—The stockholders of the Lehigh Telegraph Company to-day organized for 1880, by electing officers and a Board of Directors. The capital stock was increased from $10,000 to $20,000. This company has applied for permission to erect poles in this city, and expects to connect with the lines of the new American Union Company.

DEATH AMONG COLORED REFUGEES.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 20.—There has been a number of deaths lately among the colored refugees at the barracks near this city. Bodies have been left at the burying ground three or four days before being interred. The city officers have taken steps to prevent such neglect hereafter.

DYES FROM GUM CAMPHOR.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Dr. William H. Gregg, the well-known chemist of this city, announced to the Elmira Academy of Sciences this evening the discovery of a process for producing artificial dyes from gum camphor.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 20.—The trial of James M. Young, who murdered George Hinton on Nov. 1, 1879, was brought to a close at noon to-day. This morning the jury, accompanied by Judge E. M. Mann, visited the scene of the murder. Two hours later it brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, fixing the punishment of the prisoner at 10 years in the State Penitentiary. The prisoner is about 21 years old. When the verdict was announced Young received it coolly. The court suspended sentence until to-morrow, when counsel for the defense will move for a new trial.

NORTH TROY, Vt., Jan. 20.—Mark L. Bannister, of Troy, was arrested here to-day, under a requisition of the Governor-General of Canada, for passing counterfeit bills on the State National Bank of Troy, N. Y. He was taken to Newport, where an examination will be had to-morrow. Bannister has borne an excellent reputation, a large amount of counterfeit bills on the same bank are in circulation on the Canadian frontier.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—The trial of Charles B. Salter, indicted for corrupt solicitation of the votes of members of the Legislature, in connection with the Lion Claims, was to-day resumed until to-morrow, owing to the absence of counsel for the prosecution, and to give counsel for the defense additional time for preparation. Nearly all the indictments for corrupt solicitation were sent to the Grand Jury this morning.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The trial of Charles Demond, late Treasurer of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, on charges of embezzlement from that society, was begun in the Superior Criminal Court this morning. The indictment contained 16 distinct counts, alleging embezzlement of various amounts ranging from $500 to $8,500, and aggregating between $55,000 and $56,000.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 20.—Two convicts in the Central Prison, at this city, quarreled yesterday, when one stabbed the other, probably fatally.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 20.—Charles Andrus, a telegraph operator, was walking home last evening, when he was stabbed by a colored man named Perry Polk. A companion of Andrus had had some words with the negro, but Andrus himself was a stranger to him, and had given him no occasion for the attack. To-night Andrus is dying. Polk is still at large.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 20.—The Chinaman Wong Fook, who was to have been hanged to-day for the murder of one of his countrymen, committed suicide in his cell last night by strangling himself.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 20.—F. R. Webster, who is under arrest for a number of crimes, among them being the murderous assault upon, and robbery of, Chester Goodale, at Egremont, in September last, made a statement to-day to the effect that he and his uncle, Norman Notewise, planned the robbery of Goodale, and secreted himself in Goodale's barn, and lived there on provisions stolen from the cellar. Notewise joined him on Wednesday night. The plan was to throw a blanket over Goodale and rob him, but Webster states that Notewise did not use the blanket, but struck Goodale on the head with a club, knocking him down, and afterward struck him twice. He then robbed him of $22 50 and fled. Notewise, who is of bad character, was arrested this evening.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

KILLED ON THE TRACK—DROWNED WHILE SKATING—OTHER CASUALTIES.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A man was killed by the cars at South Bay draw, near Whitehall, on Sunday, and this morning was identified by his son-in-law, E. Stark, of Crown Point, as George H. Norris, of Rock Island, Ill. Mr. Norris was 64 years of age, and suffered from temporary fits of insanity. The evidence taken tends to prove that Norris from Rock Island came to Whitehall on Saturday, and told one of the witnesses whom he met near the scene of the tragedy that he did not know how he got there. His grandson testified that Mr. Norris had a roll of bills while on the train, but only 10 cents was found on his person. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, although a few persons believe he was robbed and placed on the track. Norris never drank liquor.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Jan. 20.—Two fishermen—Miller, of Lubec, and Morgan, of Campobello—were drowned in Passamaquoddy Bay yesterday by falling off their boat while endeavoring to haul on board a net full of herring.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 20.—James Mowry, 17 years old, was drowned to-day while skating on Centreville Lake. He fell through an air-hole. The body has been recovered.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 20.—"Abe" R. Clark, a brakeman on Conductor Alvah Smith's train, on the Erie Railroad, *fell between the cars, at Turner's, this morning, while the train was switching*, and was instantly killed. The cars passed across the middle of his body, nearly cutting him in two, and he was then caught and rolled over and over under the moving train, having both legs and an arm cut off. The remains presented a ghastly sight when they were gathered up and removed to the dead man's home, at Fort Jervis. Clark was only 25 years old, and had been recently married.

THE SMITH MURDER TRIAL.

When the case of Mrs. Smith and Covert D. Bennett for the murder of Policeman Smith was called to trial, in Judge Knapp's court, Jersey City, yesterday, ex-Judge Hoffman, counsel for Bennett, arose and asked for a further postponement on account of the absence of a material witness for the defense. Two witnesses in De Gex, the strolling actor, who, at the previous trial, testified that at 11 o'clock on the night of the murder he met Bennett in this City. The ex-Judge said that De Gex is now in the West. He had been communicated with, but it had been impossible to procure his attendance, or ascertain when he will probably be prepared to attend. He had, however, been requested to be in court on the 26th inst. But it is not known whether he will comply with the request. Judge Knapp was reluctant to grant a postponement, but he reserved his decision till to-day.

THE DEATH-LIST OF A DAY

JULES FAVRE, THE FRENCH POLITICAL ORATOR.

HIS SERVICES TO THE CAUSE OF REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE—A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Jules Claude Gabriel Favre, usually known as Jules Favre, the celebrated French lawyer and political orator—for he could scarcely be called statesman—died yesterday at Versailles, after a severe illness, at the age of 71. He was an ardent Republican from the age when he was capable of thinking upon political questions at all; he never wavered in his belief, and he died in it. He was most conspicuous in the public eye of France during the long period when he, as a Republican, was in a minority; when, in the course of events the Republicans came to be in the majority, and to be charged with the grave responsibilities of governing the country, Jules Favre retired before new leaders who had the genius of statesmanship, for he was an orator mainly, intensely earnest, and cherishing a profound conviction that the political tenets of the sect of Republicans he belonged to were the only ones that France should be governed by. With a Fren

GHOSTS WRITING POETRY

MORE SPIRITUALISTIC LITERATURE.

A YOUNG FLORENTINE POSSESSED BY THE WRITING FIEND—ALSO BY GHOSTLY DRAUGHTSMEN—DANTE GIVING US A NEW PARADISO.

FLORENCE, Dec. 29.—Italy has been singularly free from the phenomena or delusions of spiritual mediumship, as known in America, England, and France, especially their writing or literary phase. The few material manifestations that have occurred from time to time have either attracted no special notice or been received with utter incredulity. Indeed, there has really been nothing in this line sufficiently curious and evident as to cause the faintest ruffle to either of the two currents that now reflect the drift of the Italian mind, viz., absolute skepticism or blind faith, and which form the conflicting poles of social thought and political action here. Quite recently, however, in Florence, there has occurred a psychological phenomenon which is certainly new and strange in this country, and, from its character and pretensions, cannot fail to interest elsewhere, whatever may be the opinions as to its real cause and aim.

A year ago a young man of 25 years of age, named Gino Fanciulacci, in the service of M. Riblet, the well-known French antiquary, of Florence, to his surprise, began to be afflicted at times with rapid and apparently objectless agitations of his limbs, as if by an extraneous force, to which, for a time, he paid no attention beyond that caused by the momentary annoyance. Finally, these movements concentrated themselves into his right hand, with a disposition to draw or write. It was driven with such rapidity and force that it frequently fractured the pencils used and tore the paper, throwing the materials about with much violence, while producing words either meaningless or undecipherable, and quaint, grotesque designs, with indescribable quickness of stroke. These phenomena at last subsided into something like order, and ended in legible writings in various tongues, and drawings of some merit and originality, all quite beyond the capacity of Fanciulacci in a normal state. These fits of nervous excitement came on at stated hours, generally at noon, and lasted as long as his strength held out, or until interrupted by other calls on his time. The chief physical marvel is the jerking rapidity with which the drawing or writing is produced, and the variety of styles of both following in quick succession, crowding, and, as it were, disputing for precedence and complete utterance. The designs are chiefly portrait heads, interspersed with caricatures and comical compositions, beginning with likenesses or imitations of the old Florentine masters, and ending with the styles of the French and other modern schools, each very individualistic and some strangely characteristic, although done in widely differing methods of execution. I have before me on a large folio sheet an outlined head of the fourteenth century, in a few sharp, incisive, heavy strokes, with the appropriate costume, signed "Andrea Orcagna;" another, still better in execution, and very like old Florentine work, on which is printed, in corresponding strokes, "Paolo Ucello;" in the back there is a female head and bust, without name, in profile, which might pass for a rude sketch or first thought by Pollajuolo himself. Drawings of the later masters in their general styles are equally characteristic, and frequently accompanied by written jests, moral or other sayings, forming sometimes a sort of confession or discourse, intelligible and unexceptionable, if not very remarkable otherwise. If their author had ever practiced drawing or poetising, these effusions might be noteworthy merely for the spontaneity, rapidity, and variety of their production, and the divers languages used, even German and Chinese, of which he is entirely ignorant. But coming so, without any previous preparation on his part, they are singular psychological manifestations, and so far as I can judge, quite free from any intentional deception or bad faith. When the spell is on him, he asserts that he sees the ghostly forms of the old masters, poets, and eminent dead, and others not eminent, crowding around, all wanting to put in a word or line each on his own account, to make himself known for better or worse; for it must be confessed these manifestations would indicate a very "mixed lot" of spirits, if they be spirits at all.

For a considerable time, however, there has been one influence more potent than the others which has got the upper hand and entirely monopolized the writing capacity of Signor Fanciulacci. The result has been that in about 150 hours' actual writing time, at such intervals as his daily vocations would permit, he has written down a consecutive poem of 100 cantos, embracing 12,000 verses or lines, in *terza rima* and forms used in Dante's time, with much of the antique phraseology, names of places, &c. Deceived or deceiving, as an impassive agent of some occult or uncomprehended power behind his own brain, he asserts that he sees Dante sitting in a chair beside him, and feels the words flow in an unaccountable magnetic manner through his brain to his hand and pen. In fine, he believes that he is the amanuensis of the spirit of Dante, who is dictating a new poem, not mentioning the "Inferno," but describing his experiences in the celestial regions, scenery, conditions of being, his intercourse with the eminent dead, his subsequent visiting the earth, particularly Florence, in company with Michael Angelo, Giotto, and others of their stamp, explorations of the planets with Galileo, the organic nature of the sun, &c., scientifically viewed, his views of the future destiny of mankind, and the relation of his search after God in the company of Socrates, who leads him to Christ, in whose great spiritual presence he fears to speak, until Jesus, reading his thoughts, bids him utter them, and adds,

"Dio nell' immensità unico esiste."

This programme fairly takes away one's breath. But there is something fascinating to the imagination in the very idea; and in listening to the reading of parts in the musical Italian tongue, with frequent beautiful similes, suggestions, and descriptions captivating the mind and ear, at first blush we are disposed to be more pleased than critical. In whatever light it may be viewed, the poem is a strange production, for its putative author, unlike Chatterton, the successful forger, for a time, of Old English, is an illiterate youth, who believes in nothing except his own material life and gratifications. How it will fare with the critics as poetry will soon be seen, as it is to be printed at the expense of a Florentine, who is thoroughly persuaded of its spirit-origin. I submitted a few lines of the great poem and some verses purporting to come from Ugo Foscolo, copied literally, to two excellent Italian scholars, one a poet himself, without giving them any clue to their source. The first said they were "good poetry," but not very intelligible as to meaning by themselves, although one quotation recalled Ugo Foscolo. The other was reminded by them of a third-rate poet of the last century, and the whole savored of an imitation of the old school of poetry. There were mistakes as to use or spelling of words, so that it was very difficult to get the true import. Neither spoke of Dante in relation to them. It was a somewhat crucial test, to be sure, to take a few isolated lines, but as to the quality of poetry, irrespective of ideas, probably they will be found correct, and these poems in literary excellence stand no higher than the average of such productions of the spiritualistic school in England and America. That this phenomenon, in such a scale and with such pretensions, should break out thus suddenly in Florence, the most uncongenial of places for anything of this character, is not its least remarkable feature. For the edification of those who have any curiosity in the matter, I add a specimen of the Ugo Foscolo spirit-poetry, although it is only just to say that Fanciulacci himself says, "I do not pretend to be the chosen mouthpiece of these great names, but merely repeat them as given me."

"Se sciolsi all' ombra dei cipressi, e all' urne
Il canto della morte, in sul piangente
Salice abbandonato l'arpa appesi
Per ritornare a ritessere le corde
Nell 'asile dei morti.

"La gioia dei sepolcri e' lieve cosa
Inumidir con lacrime quei marmi,
Poco giova, e solleva, e non trascina
Che all 'amor della polve divorata.
Leggendo delle età l'incoronare
Dei piramidi, i chiostri, e la mortale
Roma celare, o far la mensognera
Apoteosi dell estinto insisa.

"L' erba sottil' che cresce sulla tomba
E un fior ti dà, vago dipinto
In bei colori, e profumato seno
Che il sorriso del sol più belle rende,
Chi credi sia? e' parto di quel corpo
Che distruzzan disfece, e forse il cuore
Dove il seme si ascose, ed il gelato
Sangue riviene vegetando un fiore."

Certainly, this is lugubrious enough in tone for the author of the "Sepulchre," whatever may be its poetical merits or demerits. Dante, or his fraudulent substitute, had better be left to speak for himself. Considering the intense love and admiration of Italians for the poet, it is a singular incident that an Italian critic has just written two volumes entitled the "Bruttacci (uglinesses) of Dante," in opposition to the numerous compilations of, and disquisitions on, the "beauties" of the poet, to show how faulty he is in grammar, spelling, science, learning generally, and how prosaic and stupid some of the cantos are; in short, to prove how mistaken the six centuries since his death have been in calling him "the divine."

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

AUTHORIZING STREET OBSTRUCTIONS—THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS LAID OVER.

The Board of Aldermen held a comparatively long session yesterday, the greater portion of which was devoted to the consideration of resolutions authorizing the erection of meat-racks, fruit-stands, awnings, &c., on the public streets. In one instance these measures were varied by a motion to permit a cigar manufacturer to place outside his store the figure of an Indian holding a light and a bunch of composition Havanas as an inducement to spectators to make purchases inside. The opposition to these measures by a few of the Aldermen, led by Mr. Marshall, proved fruitless. Immediately before the session it was known to all the members that the Mayor would send in the names of the same candidates to fill vacancies in the various departments which he transmitted to the old board, with a view to their confirmation, and that the Tammany and Republican Aldermen would unite in voting to have these nominations laid on the table. The proceedings were opened by Alderman Sauer, who introduced a series of preambles and resolutions setting forth that a beautiful tile floor had been laid in the Surrogate's new court-room, in the south-west wing of the addition to the new Court-house, at a cost of between $2,500 and $3,000; that this floor has lately been plastered over with a coating of tar, or some pitchy substance, on top of which an inexpensive linoleum cloth has been laid, the "said pitchy substance destroying the beauty and value of the floor." The resolution then directs the Committee on County Affairs to inquire and "report by whose authority this vandal act has been done, and whether the perpetrator has not been guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable under section 95 of the charter. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Morris moved that the Board of Health be directed to cause a critical examination to be made of the several court-rooms, and report the condition of each in regard to ventilation, with such suggestions and recommendations as, in the opinion of the Health officers, will improve the atmosphere of these crowded rooms, and render them healthy and free from impure air. The motion was approved.

Alderman Cowgey presented a resolution authorizing one of his constituents, a butcher, to erect a meat-rack outside of his store.

Alderman Marshall said that all such resolutions should be referred to a committee, as, in his opinion, they involved the obstruction of the public streets. He had many decisions of Judges and jurists on the subject, and he felt it was his duty to oppose all such measures. The public thoroughfares of this City were being choked up by incumbrances, and it was time to stop the evil. For his part, he would never introduce resolutions in that board which would result in obstructing the streets. It was in no spirit of captiousness or from any personal feeling that he opposed these resolutions, but from a sense of duty and a desire to uphold the law.

Alderman Sauer—The gentleman resides in a district where meat-racks are not used. His constituents have no necessity for such things.

Alderman Marshall—My residence is immaterial. I come here to do my duty, and I shall oppose any resolution which may result in the obstruction of the streets. There is no occasion for the personal remarks made by the gentleman.

Alderman Sauer—I did not mean anything personal.

After some further remarks, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 7.

At this point a number of communications were received from the Mayor, nominating the candidates for various offices whose names he sent to the last Board of Aldermen. They were announced in the following order:

LUCIUS J. N. STARK, for Dock Commissioner, to succeed the late Jacob Westervelt.

ARTHUR B. GRAVES, for Police Commissioner, in place of De Witt C. Wheeler.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, for Commissioner of Public Works, to succeed himself.

WILLIAM J. KANE, CHARLES WINFIELD, and JOHN C. LIMBECK, for Excise Commissioners, in place of Messrs. Richard J. Morrisson, George W. Morton, and Philip Merkle, the present incumbents.

THOMAS H. MCAVOY, for Superintendent of Buildings, in place of Henry J. Dudley.

HENRY MURRAY, for Police Justice, to succeed himself.

The announcement of the name of each of these nominees was immediately followed by a motion to lay the nomination on the table, and it was promptly carried by the votes of the Tammany and Republican members. In only one instance were any remarks made. When the name of Mr. Allan Campbell was reached, Alderman Marshall said he hoped the board would retain the gentleman, because he had performed his duties with great credit to himself and to advance the interests of the whole City. He was in every respect a good officer, and his services should be continued. This deserved eulogy, however, had no effect upon the majority of the board, for they voted to lay the matter on the table.

A new petition was received from the Prall Heating and Power Company asking permission to lay mains in the streets of this City. It was referred to a committee.

The Corporation Counsel sent in an opinion, the substance of which has appeared in THE TIMES. It is to the effect that the board has no power to take action on the Mayor's vetoes of measures which were introduced in the previous board. The opinion was ordered to be printed. The board was then adjourned until Tuesday next.

It is not yet known what course the Mayor will pursue in regard to the action of the board in laying his nominations on the table.

EASTWARD BOUND.

ANOTHER MAN WALKING HOME FROM THE WEST.

Edward Leary, who, despite his shabby clothes, it was apparent was not an ordinary criminal, was put on trial for burglary in the General Sessions yesterday. On the night of the 11th inst. Officer McCarthy, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, found him in the shoe store of John Burns, of Spuyten Duyvil, and took him into custody on suspicion of being a burglar. The prisoner took the witness stand and told a pathetic story, which bore the impress of truth. He had gone to Omaha, he said, and was doing well in a white-lead factory, when he was seized with lead cholic, and had to give up work. He had only sufficient money to bring him to Chicago on his way East, and had walked all the rest of the way to New-York, intending to continue his journey to Boston, where his mother lives. He had only gone in to sleep, he said, and not to steal, when arrested by the officer. The only article found on his person when arrested was the picture of his mother. Eleven of the jury were impressed with the truth of the prisoner's story, and voted for his acquittal; the twelfth believed him guilty, and stubbornly refused to coincide with his fellow-jurors. Assistant District Attorney Bell said he thought it was a case in which the prisoner should be released. Judge Gildersleeve thereupon released Leary, and Capt. Lindsay opened a subscription for his benefit. The court attachés and jurymen contributed, and Leary, on leaving court, found himself in the possession of $3 65—sufficient to take him to his mother's home in Boston. The prisoner, with tears in his eyes, thanked his benefactors, and joyfully left for the nearest cheap restaurant.

AN IMITATOR OF BOGERT.

The proprietors of the *Railroad Gazette*, a newspaper that was transferred from Chicago to No. 71 Broadway, in this City, after the great fire, had their book-keeper and collector, Charles E. Beach, arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. Beach has been in the employ of the *Gazette* during the last 20 months, and among his other duties was that of taking deposits to the bank. Recently, his employers discovered that their account was short $1,180. They made an investigation, and found that about a year ago Beach began a series of petty stealings, which he continued ever since. His habit was to retain a portion of the sums confided to him to deposit, and then alter the figures of the Receiving Teller in the bank-book so as to make it appear that the full amount had been deposited. He is 50 years of age, and has latterly been residing at Westfield, N. J., having removed there after a residence of 25 to 30 years in this City. He is married, and has a grown-up family of two sons and one daughter. He admitted his guilt, and gave as an excuse for his peculations that his salary was small and his household expenses large. He said that every dollar he stole was spent in home living.

FEEDING THE IMMIGRANTS.

Mayor Cooper visited Castle Garden for the first time yesterday in his official capacity as a Commissioner of Emigration, for the purpose of being present at a meeting of the board convened to open bids for supplying meat to the institutions under the care of the commission during the ensuing year. There were four bidders, and the aggregates of the sums for which they proposed to furnish the meat were found to be as follows, Mayor Cooper personally doing the figuring: David P. Arnold, $11,055; John J. Bailey, $10,890; Solomon Sayles, $10,499; J. M. Evans, $7,861 72. The contract was awarded to Mr. Evans, who held it last year. The quantities he will be called upon to furnish and the prices he will receive per pound are as follows: Shoulders, 27,600 pounds, at 3.74 cents; chucks, 43,000 pounds, at 3.74 cents; rumps, 32,000 pounds, at 6.97 cents; corned-beef, 18,500 pounds, at 5 cents; mutton, 16,000 pounds, at 4 cents; ribs, 15,800 pounds, at 8.74 cents; pork, 1,000 pounds, at 7½ cents; poultry, 1,000 pounds, at 9 cents. Under the terms of the contract no cow or bull beef, or beef from cattle weighing less than 600 pounds each, or ram mutton will be received. Mr. Evans's sureties are Robert Parkinson and James F. Carlisle.

THE HAVEMEYERS QUARRELING.

ALBERT HAVEMEYER'S DAUGHTER SUING HIS ADMINISTRATORS.

The late Albert Havemeyer was possessed at the time of his death, in August, 1874, of 11,196 shares of the capital stock of the Long Island Railroad Company, each share having a par value of $50. The capital stock of the company was divided into 66,000 shares. The Administrators of the estate of Albert Havemeyer are William A. Havemeyer and Harry O. Havemeyer. Henrietta S. Havemeyer, a daughter of Albert Havemeyer, is now suing Henry Havemeyer, and John C. Havemeyer, to recover damages for the violation by them of an agreement alleged to have been made between them and the administrators of her father's estate respecting the Long Island Railroad stock. The plaintiff alleges that early in 1875, those administrators and the defendants, being dissatisfied with the management of the Long Island Railroad Company by Oliver Charlick, made an agreement to oust the Charlick management, hoping thus to increase the value of the company's stock. It was also agreed, so the plaintiff alleges, that the parties to the agreement should combine their stock, and that neither should sell their shares without the consent of the other. Other stockholders were drawn into the scheme, and at the succeeding election the defendant, Henry Havemeyer, was chosen President of the railroad company, and John C. Havemeyer a member of its Board of Directors. A proposition was subsequently made by Adolph Poppenhusen, who desired to obtain control of the corporation, to the Administrators of Albert Havemeyer's estate, to purchase the shares of stock belonging to it. These Administrators began negotiations for the sale of the shares in their possession, and also of those belonging to the defendants. They informed the defendants of their negotiations, and the latter, it is alleged, at once took measures to turn them to their own advantage. After purchasing at a low price sufficient shares to make the number held by them equal to 35,000, they sold the entire lot to Poppenhusen for 75 per cent. of the par value, the price agreed upon, according to the plaintiff, between Poppenhusen and the Administrators of Albert Havemeyer's estate. The market value of the shares subsequently fell to 20 per cent. of the par value. On the distribution of the estate of Albert Havemeyer, his daughter, Henrietta, the plaintiff, received 926 shares of the Long Island Railroad stock. She claims that, as the value of those shares was depreciated by the violation by the defendants of the terms of the alleged agreement, she is entitled to recover from them, as damages, the difference between the market value of the shares after the sale to Poppenhusen and the price which would have been obtained by the Administrators of her father's estate, if their negotiations with Poppenhusen had not been checked by the bad faith of the defendants. This difference is stated at $26,000, upon which amount she also claims interest from Jan. 1, 1876.

The defendants say in their answer that their agreement with the Administrators of the estate of Albert Havemeyer was merely for the purpose of getting rid of Oliver Charlick, who was mismanaging the Long Island Railroad. An agreement, such as is alleged to have been made to keep the two blocks of stocks together, their value depending upon one set of circumstances, would have been, according to the defendants, void for lack of consideration, and against public policy as a restraint put upon the free course of business. If such an agreement was made, the defendants state, it was violated by the Administrators of Albert Havemeyer's estate, who tried to sell shares of stock to the disadvantage of the defendants, who, if the Administrators had succeeded in their purpose, would have lost $122,075. A counter-claim for this sum is, therefore, put in by the defendants. It is also alleged in the answer that the Administrators of Albert Havemeyer's estate are rivals of the defendants in the sugar-refining business, and out of hostility to them have instituted the present suit and other actions of a like character.

The cause is now on trial before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, and is expected to take the time of the court for two weeks. Messrs. John E. Parsons and Wheeler H. Peckham appear for the plaintiff, and ex-Judge John K. Porter and Francis N. Bangs for the defendants.

THE MUTUAL GAS COMPANY.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS TO REDUCE THE CAPITAL STOCK.

In accordance with a call issued on the 16th of December last, a meeting of the stockholders of the Mutual Gas-light Company was held at the company's office, No. 36 Union-square, yesterday, to consider the advisability of reducing the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $3,000,000. The call was signed by C. Vanderbilt, C. K. Garrison, and seven other stockholders, representing a majority of the shares of the company. The meeting was a strictly private one, and neither the Secretary, Mr. Charles Place, nor any of the other officers would give information concerning its proceedings. Most of the large stockholders, who signed the call were absent, their stock being represented by proxies. A. V. Stout, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, presided, and the time of the meeting was chiefly taken up with discussion of various plans for the proposed reduction. When it adjourned, it was with the understanding that another meeting, to complete measures for a reduction, should be held on Feb. 3.

A TIMES reporter, who visited all the signers to the call yesterday, found that very few of them had been present. Mr. C. K. Garrison said he had been notified of the meeting, but had not attended. He did not deny that his stock was represented. Mr. C. Vanderbilt was absent in Europe. Mr. John R. Ford, of No. 507 Fifth-avenue, who holds a large amount of stock, was also absent. Mr. Jonathan Thorne, of No. 524 Fifth-avenue, was represented by proxy, but said he heard of nothing that had occurred at the meeting. R. L. Crawford, a relative of Mr. Vanderbilt and a large stockholder, was equally ignorant, and Mr. Charles H. Kerner and Joseph Harker, of the Clarendon Hotel and Everett House, who were largely interested in the combination, were not to be found.

An officer of the Shoe and Leather Bank, who is also a stockholder of the Mutual Gas-light Company, said yesterday that the combination in favor of the reduction represented $4,000,000 out of the $5,000,000 of stock. The details of the reduction and the manner in which the stock would be scaled down would not be made public until the next meeting, on Feb. 3. One of the objects of the reduction is to decrease the amount of taxation. At present the Mutual's stock is larger than that of any other company, and the war between the companies, and the consequent reduction of from $1 to $1 50 per 1,000 feet in the price of gas, has made a serious inroad on its profits. The company passed its last dividend.

A BRIDGE IN COURT.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Judge Wheeler yesterday rendered an opinion in the suit of the Keystone Bridge Company against the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, tried before him in October last in the United States Circuit Court. The Keystone Bridge Company built a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, for the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, of which James H. Britton was an officer and Treasurer. When the bridge was completed, but before it was delivered over by the builders, the defendant company executed its promissory note for $51,510, payable at the Bank of Commerce in New-York at 10 months. At the time the note was drawn the Bridge Company had not the funds to meet the note, the amount for which it was drawn being the unpaid balance due for building the bridge, and the plaintiff knew that there were then no funds. An arrangement was entered into, however, by which the defendant Britton was to receive and hold the tolls from the bridge as Trustee, and apply them to meet the note. In virtue and furtherance of this agreement, the makers of the note wrote across its face the words, "Funds for the payment of this note at maturity have been placed in my hands as Trustee," and to this Britton's signature, as Trustee, was affixed. The builders then gave the defendant company possession of the bridge. When the note matured it was found that the funds accumulated from the tolls would not nearly meet the note, and the plaintiff began this suit to enforce payment. In the defense it was urged that the guarantee written on the face of the note did not mean or imply that sufficient funds to meet the entire amount of the note had been placed in the hands of the Trustee, but only "some funds," and that, therefore, the note, so far as it exceeded the amount of tolls accumulated, was without consideration. The court holds otherwise, and gives judgment for the plaintiff, and allows execution to issue, unless payment is made in 20 days.

J. LLOYD HAIGH'S CREDITORS.

The creditors of J. Lloyd Haigh held a private meeting yesterday at the office, No. 81 John-street, to hear the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to devise a plan of purchasing the business and reorganizing it. From inquiry among the creditors it was learned that the committee reported that in their opinion the best means of realizing the largest possible amount for the creditors would be to appoint a Purchasing Committee to buy the business from the Assignee, organize a joint stock company to continue the business, and stock to be issued to each creditor for an amount equal to his claim. The report of the committee was adopted. Messrs. Thomas McElrath, W. W. Niles, and Benjamin F. Blair were appointed the Purchasing Committee, with power to purchase as much of the assigned estate as they may consider requisite for the business of the company. It was the general impression that if the contracts now on hand were filled, enough would be realized in time to pay off the entire indebtedness. It was said that M. Anderson, who is the largest creditor, estimated that if the business was properly managed the creditors would realize 100 cents on the dollar in three years' time. It was generally understood that an assessment would be required for the necessary expenses in starting the business, and Mr. Haigh will probably be the manager.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION—Jan. 20.

SENATE.

THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, presented a petition of citizens of New-York in favor of the Bayard joint resolution for the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of greenbacks; also, a petition for the same purpose, signed by Alexander Hamilton and others; also, one signed by John Kelly and others.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, presented a petition of 370 citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against any legislation by Congress to curtail the quantity or remove the legal-tender quality of greenbacks, or their displacement by bank notes. He stated that he did not know the petitioners, but they appeared to be working men and business men.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, gave notice that to-morrow, after the morning hour, he would call up the Bayard resolution for the purpose of permitting debate thereon. He understood that several Senators desired to speak on the resolution.

WEAVER'S DEMAGOGICAL BILL.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, by request, presented a petition of soldiers for the passage of the Weaver bill, for the payment to soldiers of the difference between greenbacks and gold when they were paid. Mr. Logan said that in presenting the petition, he desired simply to say that he thought the bill referred to was one of the greatest pieces of demagogism ever invented in Congress, and he regretted that soldiers were deceived into signing petitions in its favor.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill relative to transportation of animals.

After some debate, Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, said that in view of the many amendments made to the bill, its importance, and the differences of opinion as to its effect, he moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, in order that a new bill might be reported.

The motion to recommit the bill was agreed to.

A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought to the bar of the Senate Jacob V. Admeyer to answer the charge of contempt of a summons to appear and testify before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, at Topeka, Kan., in the Ingalls case. Mr. Admeyer explained that he was prevented from attending to the committee's summons by the severe illness of his daughter.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, Mr. Admeyer was discharged from the rule of attachment.

Mr. SAULSBURY then moved that George T. Anthony, another recusant witness, be also discharged from the rule of attachment. Agreed to.

At 2:30 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 2:35, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

At the suggestion of Mr. REAGAN of Texas, the SPEAKER continued the call of States for bills at the point where it was left off yesterday, and the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. CULBERSON, of Texas—For the discontinuance of the system of national banking. It recites that under the act providing for the organization of national banks, it is claimed that every bank so organized is entitled to succession for 20 years, and that the national banking system is opposed to the material interests of the country, and tends to perpetuate the interest-bearing debt of the Government, and provides that it shall not be lawful, after the passage of this bill to grant a franchise to any association of persons to carry on the business of banking under said act, nor to renew or reorganize any association of persons heretofore organized under said act.

By Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania—A resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount assessed on the States under the act of 1861, and the amount collected from each, and what legislation is needed to collect the assessment from the delinquent States.

By Mr. WARNER, of Ohio—To provide for paying the bonds of the United States maturing in 1880 and 1881. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the public in exchange for lawful money of the United States certificates of deposit not exceeding $500,000,000 in amount, in denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after three years, taken by lot, and payable in 15 years. Section 2 provides that the money received for the certificates authorized under this act, and all other money in the Treasury at any time belonging to the United States in excess of 25 per cent. of outstanding legal-tender notes, shall be applied every month to the redemption, first, of bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, and then of bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest, and when no such bonds are redeemable, then to the purchase of either class of said bonds from the lowest bidder, after due public advertisement, at the rate of not less than $20,000,000 per month, until the whole of the excess of 25 per cent. shall have been invested; provided that no purchase be made at a price that will not save to the Government at least 3 per cent. per annum on the bonds so purchased. Section 3 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make suitable regulations to carry out the provisions of this act, providing that the expense of certificates shall not exceed one-quarter of 1 per cent. Section 4 provides that further to facilitate and render more speedy and easy the payment of the maturing interest-bearing debt, the Mints of the United States shall be open to the public for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver bullion into the standard coin of the United States.

By Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana—A bill for the relief of the starving people of Ireland. It recites that 300,000 of the people of Ireland are starving; the sympathy which is felt for them in this country, which owes much gratitude to the Irish people; declares that the American people have heard with profound sorrow of the famine now prevailing in Ireland, and appropriates $500,000 to be expended under the direction of the President and the Secretary of State for the relief of the sufferers.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

The House, at 1:20 P. M., took up, as the business of the morning hour, the bill requiring the national banks to retain one-half of their reserve in coin.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, who has charge of the bill, stated that after remarks by Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Lounsbery, of New-York, he would demand the previous question.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, taking his stand in the main aisle, or, as he phrased it, "on the very edge of the Greenback lion's den," proceeded to make some remarks in favor of the bill. He said that there was nothing new in it, as he understood it, except the simple requirement that the bank reserves should be one-half coin—not gold currency, but coin. The clipped silver dollar would do as well as gold. The bill was, moreover, a requirement after the fact, because the banks to-day held coins nearly equal to their total reserves. He proceeded to give a history of the legal-tender currency, which he characterized as a popular snare and a political device, tending to corrupt and destroy individual honesty and integrity. The United States owed $346,000,000 of legal-tender war debt, payable on demand. They had boasted of paying it in good faith since January, 1879, but, in truth, they had not paid $1 of it yet. He inquired what the legal-tender money was made of. Was there a fibre of honest money in the greenback? Did it represent in any sense or degree labor or capital? For an explicit answer to these questions he referred to the latest report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Dec. 31, 1879, in which this line occurs: "Debt bearing no interest, old demand or legal-tender notes, $346,742,366." In what sense was that debt money? Might not the power to make it legal tender, as well make the kernel of corn in the State of Illinois a legal-tender dollar? If debt were the coin of the Constitution; if legal tender were the money of Jefferson, Hamilton, and Roger Sherman, why not give the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Weaver] his $500,000,000? That would for the present buy meat, meal, and fabrics. The world was full of hungry and naked people, and, in the name of humanity, why not feed and clothe them all? The talk about resumption—if by that word was meant the honest payment of the floating war debt—was, therefore, a broad farce in the eyes of the commercial world. He warned farmers everywhere that the cry, "Let well enough alone," meant exactly the opposite. It meant gold for New-York and silver or irredeemable paper for the South and West. The mistake made by Western gentlemen was in forgetting that Congress could not control the standard of currency governing foreign commerce. The shipper was forced to take his pay in the gold standard, and all the goods exported were paid for in gold. For more than two years it had been apparent to the intelligent merchants of New-York, that America would absolutely control the gold markets of the world whenever Congress permitted it. He read a paragraph from the London *Times* of Dec. 25, 1879, headed "The American Demand for Gold," and suggesting that that demand would continue to have a great and preponderant influence on the London money market. He reported that not one dollar of the floating war debt had been paid since May, 1878, nor had anything yet taken place to make resumption stable and secure. In fact, he feared that the majority of members in Congress were not concerned to make resumption secure. He also feared that the poison of legal tender had so eaten into the vitals of the country, that Congress would never blot the curse from the statute-book, and that unless there were a power whose decrees were binding on Congress, the country was at least in great danger of being plunged again into a frightful vortex of inflation and repudiation. The Government had blundered in dealing with the currency, and blundered at immense cost to the people. The legal-tender feature of it was the primary and colossal mistake. This legal-tender malady had run 18 years, invading every house. Some people seemed to enjoy it. Nevertheless, a cure was as desirable for them as for those who understood its true nature, and who disliked it accordingly. He quoted a distinguished New-York Judge, lately deceased, as saying: "Tell me what is right, and I will find a law for it." Tried by this rule, debt, whether individual or State, must be paid, where the means of payment existed; a debt past due could not be paid too quickly for the honor and highest interests of the debtor. What, then, remained to be done in order to provide for the prompt payment of the floating war debt? If Congress only had courage to deal wisely with the currency now, (without reference to the next Congress or the next President,) the world would soon be amazed by the swift deliverance of the United States from the legal-tender portion of its national debt and by the substitution of gold for every dollar of it. He believed that it could be paid dollar for dollar out of the mines and surplus revenue of the country in less than five years, not only without a sensation of harm, but with the most encouraging inspiration and support of every honest man and industry in the land. What was it, he asked, but an excess of currency that had enabled giant syndicates to blockade the internal commerce of the West and North-west? How was it that those who cried "Let well enough alone," failed to see that money was less free to farmers of the West, in such sums as they needed for honest purposes, than it would be if the currency were placed on a solid basis, beyond the control of giant speculators. If he possessed the power, he would deprive greenbacks of their legal-tender quality from next July. He would stop minting silver dollars, and would, as soon as practicable, convert all the silver bullion now on hand owned by the Government—with 25,000,000 of the useless silver dollars—into gold; and with the gold thus acquired he would, in the regular course of business, pay an equal amount of greenbacks. He would, further, pay off greenbacks with surplus revenue, instead of buying bonds not yet due. With the $6,000,000 of gold and silver produced by the mines every month, all the gold wanted for currency purposes could be easily controlled, and the other great nations could be forced to join the United States in the establishment of a bi-metallic standard, whenever it should appear for the interest of the United States to do it. It was, therefore, high time for the United States to cease dallying with the petty but extremely vicious legal-tender floating debt.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over without action.

THE NEW RULES.

The House, at 2:40, after voting down a motion to close the general debate on the report of the Committee on Rules to-morrow, went into Committee of the Whole on that report.

After discussing the proposed rules for two hours the committee rose, and the House, at 4:40 P. M., adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Postmasters.—Henry W. Gardner, Providence, R. I.; John W. Brown, Warrensburg, Mo.; Martin H. Cassel, El Paso, Ill.; Andrew Armstrong, Fort Collins, Col.; James A. Gooch, Rosita, Col.; Charles F. Meyers, Pioche, Nev.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Colen C. Williams, to be Consul of the United States at Swatow; W. S. Streater, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth District of Ohio; Edward S. Butler, Register of the Land Office at Norfolk, Neb.; William B. Lambert, Receiver of Public Moneys at Norfolk, Neb.; Charles E. Barber, to be engraver of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia.

Postmasters.—Henry W. Gardner, at Providence, R. I.; Erastus Clark, Utica, N. Y.; M. A. Flanagan, Fort Benton, Montana; Warham Parks, Oconomowoc, Wis.; B. F. Scates, Union City, Tenn.

Army.—Thomas M. Defrees, to be Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry; S. C. Plummer, of the District of Columbia, Second Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry.

NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS.

THE AMOUNT OF CASH RESERVE HELD BY THE BANKS ON DEC. 12.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The following is a statement of the Controller of the Currency, showing the amount of cash reserve held by the national banks, and also the amount required to be held by them, on Dec. 12, 1879:

NEW-YORK CITY.

Specie	$49,493,110
Legal-tender notes	7,653,513
United States certificates of deposit	2,310,000
Total amount held	$59,456,623
Amount required	54,883,939

OTHER RESERVE CITIES.

Specie	$15,589,026
Legal-tender notes	17,708,554
United states certificates of deposit	8,315,000
Total amount held	$41,612,580
Amount required	27,779,624

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Specie	$13,194,938
Legal-tender notes	29,349,087
United States certificates of deposit	670,000
Total amount held	$43,214,025
Amount required	16,507,103

UNITED STATES.

Specie	$78,277,074
Legal-tender notes	54,711,154
United States certificates of deposit	11,295,000
Total amount held	$144,283,228
Amount required	99,169,663

The following is a classification of the specie held:

Gold coin	$60,034,992
Silver coin	4,909,222
Gold certificates	13,332,860
Total	$78,277,074

The report of the First Bank of Portland, Oregon, not having been received, the amount of its cash reserve on Oct. 2 last has been taken in making the above statement.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Jan. 21: Nos. 35, 37, 38, 12, 24, 49, 50, 51.

Decisions were handed down as follows: Ordered that the remittitur be amended so as to give plaintiff costs against the defendant on her appeal to the General Term and to this court—Uline vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Orders affirmed, with costs—Geery vs. Geery; Cook vs. Jenkins; Fleishmann vs. Bennett. Order modified so that the defendant, Bigler, be restrained from removing property, alleged to be fixtures, until the purchaser receives his deed from the Referee, but without prejudice to a right to bring an action, by either party, to try the question of fixtures, and without determining that question, and, as modified, order affirmed, without cost to either party in this court.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. The National Bank of Newburg. Appeal dismissed, with costs.—Buchanan vs. Buchanan. Order of General Term reversed without costs in this court, and proceedings remitted to the Supreme Court, with the direction that an order be there entered dismissing the appeal to that court.—Benjamin Andrews vs. Long; Elizabeth N. Andrews vs. Long.

The proceedings were as follows: No. 27—Argument resumed by Samuel Hand. No. 29—Indig vs. the National City Bank of Brooklyn; argued by William H. Hollis for appellant, and Alexander Blumenstell for respondent. No. 31—Joseph C. Baker, respondent, vs. the Homestead Fire Insurance Company; argued by C. S. Baker for respondent, and submitted by the appellant. No. 32—Henry T. Kiersted, appellant, vs. the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company; argued by T. C. Cronin for appellant, and J. C. Jackson for respondent. No. 34—Celeste How, respondent, vs. the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, appellant; argued by M. E. Sawyer for appellant, and B. F. Mudgett for respondent.

A BARBER'S LOST MONEY.

William Can, a French barber, owning a shop at No. 80 West Houston-street, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday, and complained that he had been swindled out of $1,600, his entire fortune, by a Frenchwoman named Julie Barriel, whose arrest he desired. Can said the woman Julie lived with his brother as his wife, although they were not married. She learned that he had $1,600 deposited in a savings bank in this City, and, she had been filling his mind with distrust of the bank, advising him to draw the money out and put it in her hands for safe-keeping. Can accepted her advice, and on Saturday last he withdrew the money and put it in Julie's hands, she promising to conceal it about her person where it would be safe. Can has not seen the woman since, and on Monday he discovered that she had left the City with a Frenchman named August Thirout, the reputed proprietor of a bagnio in Greene-street. Can engaged the service of a private detective, who traced Julie and August to Jersey City, where they took passage on an emigrant train for St. Louis. It was expected that they would arrive there last night. In the Jefferson Market Police Court Can made an affidavit, reciting the above facts before Justice Otterbourg. The magistrate granted a warrant for the arrest of the woman, and a dispatch was sent to the Chief of Police of St. Louis to arrest the woman on her arrival in that city.

UNSUITABLE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Mrs. May Hendrickson, Principal of school No. 9, on Tonnele-avenue, Jersey City Heights, reported to the Board of Works of Jersey City yesterday that the school building is in an unsafe condition, and that it was condemned as unsafe by the authorities of old Hudson City over 10 years ago. The report of Mr. L. H. Browne as to the general condition of the city schools shows many of them to be dilapidated, unsafe, and dangerous in case of fire. No. 1 is badly lighted and ventilated, and means of exit are insufficient; No. 2, on Erie-street, has stairs in the rear which could be destroyed by fire in a brief time; No. 10, on Pierce-avenue, is without drainage and has no accommodation; No. 15, on Logan-avenue, is badly heated and has few accommodations; No. 16, on Harrison avenue, is badly heated and ventilated, and the stairs are nearly worn out. Only one school building in the city is fitted with stone stairs.

A SCHOOL IN REBELLION.

From Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 9.

Quite a revolt is reported from the School of Arts and Manufactures at Angers, in which one of the youths, named Guyot, recently received ill-treatment from some of his comrades that led to fatal results. Four or five young men of the first division, which had hitherto remained quiet, had attempted to excite the others to insubordination, and having been the object of a disciplinary punishment, great excitement ensued, and on the Procureur-General and an examining magistrate arriving to commence the investigation ordered by the Government, they found the pupils had barricaded themselves in one of the halls and refused to open to them. Those magistrates then withdrew to procure assistance, and returned shortly afterward with a company of infantry, two brigades of gendarmes, and a strong force of the local Police. The school was then occupied, and the mutineers surrendered. Two pupils of the second division are said to have been arrested for the manslaughter of Guyot. The funeral of the unfortunate young man took place at Ecouvolles, and was attended by a great number of persons, the Government being represented by the Prefect of the Allier. The Minister of Commerce has written a letter of condolence to the bereaved parents.

THE NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

WHAT IS CLAIMED TO BE THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN.

From the Rochester Union, Jan. 6.

The subject of the International Park at Niagara Falls is one that is destined to attract more or less attention during the coming Winter, as the Commissioners of State Survey, who have had several sessions on the subject, will undoubtedly send their report in to the Legislature for that body to act on. As one of the most essential questions will be that of expense, a few figures in the possession of the *Union*, and which have been received from a reliable source, may not be without interest. The three great pieces of property to be taken are Goat Island, Prospect Park, and the Cataract House property. If the scheme is eventually agreed upon, the whole of Goat Island and Prospect Park will be taken, but only a portion of the hotel property. While the assessed value of the property is a good guide to go by as to its relative value, it cannot be used in the case of the cataract, as the whole is assessed in a bunch, and none but the proprietors know the value of the portion it is proposed to take. It is of course fair to suppose that human nature is the same at the falls as in other portions of the globe, and that the proprietors will try and get out of the State as much for their land as possible, and they will not be backward in putting up the values. One of the park stockholders recently stated that the capital stock was $165,000; that the stock was paying 10 per cent. interest; that they had expended enough in improvements to make it worth $200,000, and further, that they intended to value it at $250,000. A delver into knowledge states that in 1879 the Park Directors reported their capital stock to the Assessors at $150,000. The same informant also states that one-quarter of the ferry property was originally owned by Mrs. Townsend, that later she bought out the other owners at a valuation not to exceed $50,000 for the entire property; that when the stock company was formed the capital stock was $100,000, of which Mrs. Townsend received $75,000 for the land. The other $25,000 were spent in improvements. The stock was subsequently watered $50,000 more. The owners now think they should receive an amount that, when invested in 4 per cent. Government bonds, would bring them in the same income as the park stock. One question for the State to consider, if the purchase of the park property is decided on, is the old question, that one of the public streets (Water-street) runs directly through Prospect Park, and runs through it in such a manner as to have a good frontage on the edge of the bank. In 1873, Mrs. Townsend commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against E. L. Porter and others, for the partition of certain lands, among them being Water and Grove streets. Judge Daniels, in his opinion, states that the lands within the bounds of Water and Grove streets cannot be partitioned, and that as far as Water-street was concerned it was a public highway, which the village Board of Trustees had previously formally accepted, and ordered it to be opened and worked. The park-owners, however, do not seem to have paid a great deal of attention to the decision, as they inclosed the street, and any one wishing to walk down it has to pay a tax at the gate for the privilege. It is understood that the village authorities are canvassing the propriety of taking legal measures to open the street, and it is something the Commissioners should inquire into. Goat Island for years past has been a miserably managed concern, the principal owners, two maiden ladies, residing in Europe, and leaving the management to an agent. The revenues each year are considerable, but only on account of the location and natural beauty, as no money to amount to anything is spent to improve it. Its average income before the Centennial was $23,000 a year, but since then the receipts have dropped to $15,000 or $16,000. In 1879, the island was assessed at $300,000, but our informant was not in position to state what value the owners placed on it. It will be seen from these figures that the expense of the International Park will be a heavy one at the best, and the Commissioners will have to exercise due caution in dealing with the interested parties.

REPUBLICS IN AFRICA.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 8.

A French democrat traveling in Algeria has just sent home a description of a kind of Utopia, or group of model republics, whose existence has not yet been entirely swept away by the advance of civilization. The information afforded by the writer may one day, perhaps, be useful in the mother country, when the legislators of the future frame a new Constitution. The republics in question, situated in a mountain district, are inhabited by Kabyles, or Berbères, who appear to have enjoyed the blessing of universal suffrage long before it was introduced into France, and who, "thirsting after liberty, organized a system of government on bases so broad that the boldest Communists of 1871 would have recoiled from applying them." We are then told that these microscopic republics form an autonomous federation, and that so severely is universal suffrage practiced that all able-bodied men are obliged to take a direct part in public affairs. There are not two Chambers, but one—the Djema—a vast assembly composed not of the delegates of the electors, but of the electors themselves, (so the writer puts it,) who meet in a place specially set apart for the purpose, and settle all important questions without tumult. The Djema decide everything without appeal—municipal works, taxes, peace, war, and questions concerning the community at large or individuals. The deliberations of the Chamber, we are told, are seldom troubled, the elders being listened to with respect. A young man who imprudently interrupted their discourse was quickly reduced to silence and fined. The executive power resides in the hands of an Amin, elected, but receiving no salary, and who is aided by delegates. He is generally a man of wealth, and one of his duties is to relieve the poor out of his own pocket. A matter curious to note is that the religious and the civil law are kept perfectly distinct; there is separation of Church and State, and no priestly interference is allowed in the administration of terrestrial affairs. There is a good deal of resemblance between this form of government and that which some of the French Radicals would like to see flourishing in Paris.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 2, 13, 22, 58, 63, 66, 86, 87, 89, 94, 100, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 119, 128, 131, 143, 144, 148, 151, 152, 161, 166, 170, 180, 186, 210, 219, 234, 239.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Barrett, JJ.

Nos. 152, 185, 181, 191, 201, 230½, 236, 237, 238, 240, 242, 160, 167, 188, 215, 233, 234, 197, 156, 243.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Demurrers—Nos. 85 and 86. Law and Fact—Nos. 355, 356, 211, 340, 295, 75, 76, 357, 267, 290, 125, 203, 220, 152, 153, 158, 159, 160, 161, 163, 170, 274, 376, 377, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 359, 175, 239, 286, 305, 261, 168, 391, 395, 397, 400, 404, 333, 79.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 1813, 513, 2099, 1068, 1807, 1351, 1959, 1792, 993, 1755, 1224, 580, 1530½, 2362, 2363, 1587, 1586, 1568, 1743, 897, 898, 899, 1803, 936, 1753.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 873, 361, 1170, 2181, 1735, 702, 1754, 335, 773, 1334, 1331, 11½, 1263, 746, 1009, 1238, 959, 1377, 1536, 1420, 1749, 1179, 1750, 1766, 1767, 1768, 958, 1846, 509½, 1369.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 19, 44, 32, 37.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No. 1061—Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 9.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 2432, 1097, 912, 266, 260, 1122, 962, 1950, 1511, 2318, 1512, 559, 560, 1228, 1306.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos. 140, 2817, 519, 141, 3993, 376, 3331, 414, 563, 3700, 583, 584, 585, 596, 597.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos. 3926, 225, 2180, 216, 3253, 3270½, 4074, 3285, 188, 186, 3769, 248, 270½, 305, 407.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 4050, 3926, 182, 394, 4081, 405, 3955½, 3297, 3, 3649, 587, 588, 589, 591, 590, 592.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 378 head; total for the week thus far, 5,882 head; for the same time last week, 5,779 head; consigned through, 239 cars; market easier; generally quoted ¼c. @½c. ℔ lb. lower than last week's prices; offerings mainly of poor to medium quality; only light proportion of choice stock; sales of good to choice Steers at $4 80@$5; fair to medium, $3 85@$4 35; light butchers', $3 25@$3 90; fat Oxen, $3 30@$4 10; best grades disposed of. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head; total for the week thus far, 14,200 head; for the same time last week, 6,800 head; consigned through, 15 cars; market unsettled and lower; Eastern advices cause depression; quotable, fair to good Western Sheep, $4 70@$5; choice, $5 25@$5 70; poor to good Lambs, $5@$6; fair to good Canada Lambs, at $5 50@$6 25; 20 cars remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,120 head; total for the week thus far, 20,229 head; for the same time last week, 12,475 head; consigned through, 57 cars; market dull and heavy; holders seem unwilling to make concessions; a few sales of good to choice Yorkers at $4 35@$4 45; heavy and medium, $4 50@$4 75; extra at $4 75@$4 80; fair ends, $4 25@$4 50; coarse rough to common lots, $3 20@$4 10; 24 cars remain unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan 20.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 28,000 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market moderately active, and 5c.@10c. lower; mixed packing, $4 35@$4 50; light, $4 25@$4 37½; choice heavy, $4 60@$4 82½, closing firm, with a good clearance; weather more favorable, and packers beginning to take hold more freely. Cattle—Receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 2,000 head; good scarce and firm at $4 90@$5 40; common to fair shipping quiet and steady at $3 60@$4 25; butchers' slow and easier for common, but steady for choice fat; sales at $2@$4; stockers firm and active at $2 60@$3 70; good clearance all around. Sheep—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 809 head; market broken, and ¼c. lower at $3 75@$5 50; one lot at $6.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 20.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 309 head; young stock in fair request; prices about the same as last week; large, coarse Oxen a shade lower; select choice at $7 50@$7 75; extra, $6 75@$7 25; first quality, $5 75@$6 50; second quality, $5@$5 50; third quality, $4@$4 75. Store Cattle—Working Oxen ℔ pair, $100@$169; Milch Cows and Calves, $20@$50; fancy Cows, $55@$70; farrow Cows, $15@$25; yearlings, $7@$14; 2-year olds, $12@$26; 3-year olds, $20@$35. Western fat Swine, alive, 5¼c. Northern dressed Hogs, 6¼c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,639 head; supply not quite as large as last week's, but a fair proportion of good flocks; Lambs sold at 5½c.@6¼c.; Sheep at 4c.@5¼c. Veal Calves, 4½c.@6½c.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 340 head of through and 583 head of yard stock; supply for yard sales fair; market active, but at a decline from yesterday's prices; to-day's sales were mostly common to medium, and only to country buyers and the retail trade; good Cattle not in much demand; the best sold at $5@$5 25; fair to good, $4@$4 75; common, $3 10@$3 60. Bulls, Cows, and Stags, $2@$3 25; sales of 751 head. Hogs—Receipts, 3,080 head; Yorkers, $4 20@$4 30; Philadelphias, $4 50@$4 70. Sheep—Receipts, 5,800 head; selling at $3 75@$4 25, about 40 cents off from last week.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—Hogs firmer; light shipping, $4@$4 10; packing, $4 25@$4 35; butchers' to select, $4 35@$4 50; receipts, 5,800 head; shipments, 1,200 head. Cattle steady and unchanged; good shipping Steers, $4 90@$5 15; fair do., $4 40@$4 65; butchers' stock, $2 50@$3 50; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 300 head. Sheep scarce and firm; choice to fancy, $5 50@$5 25; receipts, 500 head; shipments, 200 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 23½; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 23½, cash; $1 23¾@$1 23⅞, February; $1 24⅜, March; No. 3 do., $1 09; Rejected, 91c.@92c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher, at 38⅜c., cash; 38⅞c., February; 44⅛c., May; Rejected, 34⅞c. bid. Oats firmer at 33⅛c., cash; 33⅞c., February; 38⅜c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley easier at 84c.@85c. Timothy-seed lower at $2 70@$2 80. Flax-seed, $1 56@$1 57. Dressed Hogs lower at $4 90@$5. Provisions dull, weak, and lower; Pork, $12 75, cash; $12 80@$12 82½, February; $12 95@$12 97½, March. Lard, $7 50, cash; $7 57½, February; $7 67½, March. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, $4 30; Short Rib, $6 65; Short Clear, $6 80. Eggs, 15c.@16c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 09. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 171,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 4,500 bushels; Barley, 12,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 2,500 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels. At the close—Wheat dull, weak, and ⅛c. lower. Corn steady and firm. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork dull, weak, and lower at $12 70, February; $12 87½, March. Lard dull, weak, and lower at $7 50, February; $7 60 bid, March.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Nothing doing; holders firm, asking $1 40 for No. 1 hard Duluth, and $1 35@$1 40 for Red and Amber Winter. Corn dull and unchanged; sales of 10 cars of No. 2 new Western Mixed at 49c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Western offered at 43c. Barley in fair demand; sales, 2,000 bushels fair Canada at 80c.; 2 cars do. at 77c. Rye dull. Mill-feed firm and scarce. Seed unsettled; medium to large selling at $4 50@$5; Timothy, $3@$3 15. Freights to New-York by Rail—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 3,600 bushels; Corn, 5,500 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 2,140 bbls.; Wheat, 5,600 bushels; Corn, 7,200 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Grain in Store and Afloat—Wheat, 812,775 bushels; Corn, 1,159,126 bushels; Oats, 18,058 bushels; Barley, 340,064 bushels; Rye, 51,900 bushels; Malt, 42,943 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and drooping; Family, $6@$6 25; fancy, $6 75. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 30@$1 32; receipts, 730 bushels. Corn stronger at 43c.@43½c. Oats steady at 39c.@41c. Rye dull at 88c. Barley steady at 90c. Pork dull and nominal at $13@$13 25. Lard dull at $7 35@$7 40. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, $4 25; Clear Rib, $6 55@$6 60; Clear Sides, $6 70@$6 75. Bacon in light demand, but holders firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Hams, 9½c.@10c. Green-meats dull and nominal; Shoulders, 4c.; Sides, 6c.; Hams, 16-lb. average, 7⅛c. Whisky active, but lower; opened at $1 08, closed at $1 07. Butter dull; choice Western Reserve, 23c.@25c.; choice Central Ohio, 18c.@20c. Sugar firm; Hards, 10¼c.@11c.; New-Orleans, 6½c.@8c. Hogs steady for light, dull for heavy grades; common, $3 45@$4 15; light, $4 20@$4 35; packing, $4 30@$4 40; butchers', $4 40@$4 50; receipts, 4,800 head; shipments, 1,100 head.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 27¾ bid, cash; $1 28½@$1 28⅜, February; $1 31¾@$1 32, March; $1 34@$1 34¼, April; No. 3 do., $1 22¼ bid. Corn firmer at 35⅞c.@36c., cash; 36⅞c., February; 37⅛c., March; 40⅝c.@40⅞c., May. Oats steady, but slow at 37¼c.@37⅜c., cash; 37⅛c., February. Rye dull at 77¼c. bid. Barley steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Pork easier; job lots, $13, cash; $12 97½, February; $13 10, March; $13 30, April. Lard nominal. Bulk-meats higher; Shoulders, $4 10@$4 20; Clear Rib, $6 50@$6 60; Clear Sides, $6 65@$6 75, for car lots. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, $6 32½@$6 37½; Clear Sides, $7 45@$7 50. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 172,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 20.—Wool is in improved demand, with prices firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, 50c.@55c.; X, 50c.@52c.; medium, 55c.@58c.; coarse, 50c.@52c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine or X and XX, 48c.@50c.; medium, 54c.@55c.; coarse, 48c.@50c. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine Washed Delaine, X and XX, 52½c.@55c.; medium Washed Combing and Delaine, 60c.; coarse do. do., 55c.; Canada Washed Combing, 50c.@55c. Tub-washed—Choice, 55c.@60c.; fair, 53c.@55c. Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium Unwashed Combing and Delaine, 43c.@45c.; coarse do. do., 40c.@42c. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine or X and XX, 32c.@33c.; medium, 40c.@42c.; coarse, 39c.@41c. Dark, Earthy, Unwashed Clothing—Fine, 25c.@28c.; medium, 35c.; coarse, 33c.@35c.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales, 600 bbls. White at $6 50. Wheat stronger; Extra White Michigan nominal; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 31⅛, spot; $1 31⅜@$1 31¼, January; $1 32, February; $1 35⅜, March; $1 38, April; $1 39¾, May. Corn firm; No. 1 Yellow, 49c. High Mixed, 48½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 48c.; No. 2 Mixed, 46c. Oats firm, with a very active inquiry; No. 1 White, 40½c.@41c.; No. 2 do., 39½c.; No. 1 Mixed, 39½c.@40c.; No. 2 do., 37c. Clover-seed firmer; No. 2, $4 30; prime, $4 35; choice, $5 20. Dressed Hogs in fair demand at $5 10@$5 15. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 1,300 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 1,200 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat opened steady, advanced ⅛c., and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 24½; do. soft, $1 24; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot and January, $1 22; February, $1 22⅞; March, $1 24; No. 3 do., $1 08½; No. 4 do., $1 00½; Rejected, 90c. Corn lower; No. 2, new, 35c. Oats firmer but quiet; No. 2, 34½c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 77c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring, 73c. cash. Provisions easier; Mess Pork quiet at $12 05, cash; $13, March. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 55, cash; $7 55, March. Live Hogs steady at $4 25@$4 60. Dressed Hogs quiet and weak at $5@$5 15. Receipts—Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Flour steady and unchanged; clear, $6 25@$7; No. 1 Spring, $7@$7 25; Amber Winter, $7 25@$7 50; White Winter, $7 50@$7 75; Double Extra, $7 75@$8; new process, $8@$9; Graham, $7 25@$7 50; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged; White and Red State, $1 40. Corn steady; Western mixed, 57c.@58c. Barley quiet but steady; No. 1 bright Canada, $1; No. 1 Canada, 90c.; No. 2 Canada, 82c. Rye dull and nominal. Corn-meal in fair demand; bolted, $25; unbolted, $24. Mill-feed steady and firm; Shorts, $17@$20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $22. Receipts—Railroads—Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 725 bbls.; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Lumber, 44,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 33; January, $1 33¼; February, $1 34 bid; March, $1 37¼; No. 3 Red Wabash, $1 16½; Rejected Lake Shore, $1 07; No. 2 Red Mixed, $1 28. Corn firm; No. 2, spot, 41⅝c.; May, 46⅝c.; Rejected, 41½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 38c. At the close—Wheat firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 24; No. 2 Red Winter, March, $1 37⅛; April, $1 40. Cloverseed—Mammoth, $4 90. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20.—Oats easier at 53c.@54c. Corn-meal higher at $2 75@$2 90. Pork firmer; old, $13 50; new, $13 75. Lard firmer; tierce, 8c.@8¼c.; keg, 8½c.@8¾c. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c. Sugar firmer; common to good common, 6½c.@7c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; prime to choice, 7½c.@8c. Yellow Clarified, 8⅛c.@8⅝c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, par; bankers' sterling, $4 85¼.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 25@$1 28. Corn quiet; White, 46c.; Mixed, 43c. Oats quiet; White, 41c.; Mixed, 40c. Rye dull at 90c. Pork steady at $13 50. Lard steady; choice Leaf, tierce, 8⅛c.; keg, 9c. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 4⅝c.; Clear Rib, $6 70; Clear Sides, $6 95. Bacon steady; Shoulders—None here; Clear Rib, $7 35; Clear Sides, $7 60. Sugar-cured Hams, 9½c.@10½c. Whisky firm at $1 07.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 20.—The market for Printing Cloths has been very active in demand, as the Providence market is cleaned out of spot goods, and orders are coming in quite freely. The sales have been quite good, while quotations are very strong at 4⅞c. and 4⅞c. for, respectively, 64 squares and 60x56 Cloths.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20.—Petroleum steady; Standard White, 9⅝c.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 20.—Whisky steady at $1 07.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 20—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 70; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 37; New-Jersey Central Consols, 110; Erie, 45; do. second Consols, 91; Reading, 33.

3 P. M.—Erie, 44⅞.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ℔ cent. bonds, 107⅞; 4½ ℔ cent. bonds, 110⅞; new 5s, 105⅞. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 69⅞; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 36½; New-Jersey Central Consols, 109½.

4:30 P. M.—Erie, 45⅛. Paris advices quote 3 ℔ cent. Rentes 81f. 57½c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Silver is quoted to-day at 52¾d. ℔ ounce.

5:30 P. M.—Silver is now quoted at 52 7-16d. ℔ ounce.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Exchange on London, 25f. 18½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—12:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 72s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 41s. ℔ cwt. for American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 60,000 centals, including 53,000 centals American.

3 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firm.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 8,350 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7⅛d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 5-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 7 1-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7⅛d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 8¼d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Jan. 20—4 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 7½d.@7¾d. ℔ gallon. Sugar, 23s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal polarizing 96°.

BREMEN, Jan. 20.—Petroleum, 7 marks.

HAVRE, Jan. 20.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 112.50f. ℔ 50 kilos.

ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Petroleum, 18½f. for fine Pale American.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—5th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BILLIARDS—Seventh Page—7th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—5th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—6th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—2d, 3d, and 4th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—Sixth Page—6th.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—5th col.
LECTURES—Seventh Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—7th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—5th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—1st and 2d cols.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—6th col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Seventh Page—4th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—5th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
TEACHERS—Seventh Page—5th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Faust.
DALY'S THEATRE—An Arabian Night. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Fairfax.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
BROADWAY—Madame Angot's Daughter. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Our Candidate.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle States, colder north-west to south-west winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portions, light snow.

In a leading article dated from Washington, and published in yesterday's *Sun*, occurs the following statement: "Mr. CONKLING proposes, by a revolutionary trick, to overthrow the consecrated usage in New-York, and to strike down the popular mode of appointing Electors, now accepted all over the Union." In a similar article, also published in the form of a Washington dispatch in yesterday's *Herald*, the following statement is made: "It looks here as though the proposition to change the law relating to Presidential Electors in New-York was a movement hostile to Senator CONKLING. Certainly, the few ardent supporters it has here, so far as is known, are all gentlemen generally counted among the anti-Conkling wing of the Republican Party, while Mr. CONKLING's known friends and supporters are either silent or opposed to it." There is obviously a grave difference of political doctors here, and one that fairly illustrates the blunders that are being made both by Democratic and Republican opponents of Gen. GRANT. A good deal of ingenious speculation about the probable candidate of the Republican National Convention is entirely wasted because of the failure of its authors to take account of the very important fact, that the Grant movement owes all the force it has to its origin among the people, and derives all its weakness from such assistance as it is getting from the politicians. It is extremely probable, as the *Herald* insists, that Senator CONKLING does not like to see his own claims to the nomination unceremoniously shelved in favor of Gen. GRANT, while it is quite possible, as the *Sun* avers, that the scheme for securing 24 Electoral votes for the Republican candidate from this State is Mr. CONKLING's way of trying to fix the Presidency in advance. But both of these eminent authorities fail to take account of the fact that the current setting toward GRANT is entirely independent of the influence of Mr. CONKLING, or of any other man whose chief business it is to take advantage of all currents that set toward power and patronage.

Three bills have been introduced into the respective branches of the State Legislature which are intended to secure greater purity, regularity, and certainty in the elections of the State. One of them defines the qualifications of Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks; provides for the presence of "watchers," to be appointed by any political organization desiring to do so, who shall have ample opportunity to watch the voting, as well as the canvass, and regulates minutely the procedure to be followed. *A second relates to elections in* incorporated cities and villages containing not over 300,000 inhabitants, and applies substantially the same provisions as in the *other bill, with necessary modifications.* This bill is directed especially to such evils as have sprung up in districts like Ulster County. The third and, in some respects, the most important of the bills prescribes a uniform ballot, three inches wide, or within a fourth of an inch of such width, and eight inches long, or within a half inch of that length; the names of candidates are to be printed clearly and boldly in prescribed type; the ballot to be of paper weighing from 38 to 42 pounds to the ream in sheets 24 by 38. No ballots other than those complying in general appearance with the prescribed standard are to be received, though any voter may vote a printed ballot personally changed by him with pencil or otherwise, or one entirely written by him. This act would do away with the scandalous practices that prevailed in this City at the last election, and which were not confined to any one party.

Mr. VARNUM, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, seems to have a much clearer idea of the responsibilities of his position than any of his recent predecessors. At the first meeting of the committee, yesterday, he suggested a plan of systematic work which is calculated at once to simplify the labors of the Legislature and protect the interests of the public. His suggestion that the committee should have occasional sessions in New-York, Brooklyn, and other large cities of the State, to listen to the views of the people interested in proposed legislation for these cities, is an exceedingly good one. Time and again, measures of vital import to City tax-payers and property owners have become law without those whose pockets they affected being aware of their character or even of their existence. The sources of information accessible at Albany in regard to bills affecting this City are not always of a reputable character, and even professed "reformers" have been known to lend themselves to the promotion of bills calculated to benefit special interests at the expense of the public Treasury. If Mr. VARNUM can only communicate his own earnestness and honesty of purpose to his associates on the committee, he will do more to elevate the character of the work of this session than any other member of his party, however influential.

The Mayor has sent in to the new Board of Aldermen most of the nominations for vacant offices which were submitted to the old board. By a vote composed, as before, of the Tammany and the Republican Aldermen the nominations were laid on the table. We presume the present board is ready, like its predecessor, to take its orders from the political leaders who think that an alliance between Republicanism and Kellyism is a mutually advantageous one, and that no public position should be filled about whose incumbent the Mayor has not taken the precaution to consult their wishes. Obviously, the Mayor can afford to leave the Aldermen and their political mentors to enjoy all the advantage they can derive from this policy of obstruction. It enables him to wash his hands of the chief share of responsibility for the conduct of Municipal affairs. The Commissioner of Public Works is the only important officer whom he desires to reappoint, and Mr. CAMPBELL's administration has been, in the main, a highly creditable one—a fact which finds its best illustration in the persistent enmity of Tammany Hall. How the Tammany-Republican "combination" is to gain either credit or profit from their opposition to the Mayor's nominees, without respect to their character or fitness, is not quite so obvious.

Alderman MARSHALL may not succeed in convincing his associates in the board that they are acting in defiance of law in authorizing the erection of street incumbrances, but he may succeed in creating a public sentiment which even the politicians of the corner groggeries will be compelled to respect, if he persists in protesting against the Aldermanic inroads upon the public thoroughfares which it is their duty to protect. It would be difficult to imagine anything more absurd than the attitude of our local Government toward the freedom of traffic in the streets. There is in the Department of Public Works a bureau "for the removal of incumbrances on the streets or sidewalks"; there is in the Mayor's office a Bureau of Permits, authorized to take fees for permitting the obstruction of the streets or sidewalks, and we have a Board of Aldermen empowered "to prevent encroachments upon and obstructions to the streets, highways," &c., and "to authorize and require the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the same," and expressly forbidden "to authorize the placing or continuing of any encroachment or obstruction upon any street or sidewalk," but who nevertheless spend most of their time in doing the thing they are forbidden to do, and who sedulously avoid doing what they are ordered to do. This truly Oriental muddle of authority and usurpation has probably no counterpart in any City of the civilized world.

MR. CHITTENDEN ON THE LEGAL TENDERS.

There is in Congress at least one believer in a sound currency who has the courage of his convictions. The speech made yesterday by Mr. CHITTENDEN, of this State, was the plainest possible statement of the facts of the financial situation. Ardent in tone, as was natural from the temperament of the speaker, it was closely reasoned and clearly expressed. Its account of the history of the legal tenders, its exposition of the dangers which are inherent in them, and its suggestions as to the safe course to pursue in the future, were such as must be received with little qualification by all those who have followed the course of events and who venture, in this period of vague and extravagant anticipations, to endeavor to forecast the course which events may yet take.

The central idea of Mr. CHITTENDEN's speech is one which we have maintained without hesitation and repeatedly in these columns, that the legal tenders are a peculiarly dangerous form of debt, as yet unpaid, and for the payment of which no adequate provision has been made. The National Government, *in the stress of the struggle,* then *still* doubtful, for its own existence needed money, which could not be had from taxes, and which, it was believed at the time, could not be had without ruinous sacrifice from the sale of bonds. It resorted to the desperate device of a forced loan without interest, but it made the loan convertible at par into interest-bearing obligations, payable at a fixed term in coin. "Without this provision," as Mr. CHITTENDEN with entire justice reminds the House, "the bill had no friends; with it, there were no Senators or Representatives in Congress eighteen years ago bold enough to pretend that the act was constitutional."

It might fairly be supposed that a debt of this unprecedented kind, such as the United States had never before contracted, such, as the founders of the Constitution dreaded with an especial dread, and had undertaken to provide against in the only form which was known to them, would have been paid off in the shortest possible time. But the opposite has been true. First, the privilege of converting the notes into bonds was withdrawn, then the payments undertaken by Secretary MCCULLOCH were prohibited, then, when redemption had been provided for, the complete payment and cancellation of the notes was forbidden, and even redemption was provided for in part, as far as a statute could accomplish it, in depreciated silver coin. And at this moment the forced loan remains in circulation by the distinct and mandatory act of Congress, with its ultimate payment depending on the will of that body. That such a situation is full of danger cannot be denied. Mr. CHITTENDEN says he "fears the majority of this Congress are not concerned to make resumption secure," and that "the poison of legal tender has so eaten into the vitals of the country that Congress will never blot the curse from the statute-book." He points out the sharp contrast between the sentiments of Congress in respect to the money of the Constitution in 1862 and 1880, and asks the men who in the former year opposed the legal-tender loan to explain it. They can only do so by acknowledging in their own minds the subtle influence of the legal-tender quality of the notes, which has caused them gradually to be regarded, not as debt but as money.

But, though the public sentiment to-day is below that of 1862, we believe it to be above that which prevailed four years ago. We do not think that any party could advance a proposition for the repeal of the redemption law, as the Democrats did in 1876, and divide the votes of the country as evenly as they then succeeded in doing. We do not think that Mr. BAYARD, who is at heart no more of a hard-money man than Mr. TILDEN then was, would find it necessary to throw his financial principles overboard, in order to stand on a Democratic platform. Moreover, the politicians, not excepting those in Congress, are not up to the level of public opinion. Mr. BAYARD's resolution to deprive United States notes of their legal-tender character is not regarded with any such indifference outside of Washington as it is in the halls of Congress. The petitions which have poured in upon Congress from all the principal commercial centres of the country, praying for the adoption of that resolution, are evidence of an interest to which the politicians cannot always remain oblivious. The speech of Mr. CHITTENDEN is itself a sign of public sentiment, for he does not speak as the representative of any clique or faction, nor yet as a student of finance secluded from contact with the current of actual feeling. He is an advanced and radical, but a fair and authoritative, representative of the best class of business men. His conclusions are drawn from a wide experience of affairs, and the broad facts upon which they are based are entirely familiar to all men of his class. We have no doubt that the principles which he presents and the policy which he suggests will, in the long run, prevail, because they are, in all essential regards, necessary to the largest and most important interests of the country, of which the guardians will not always allow them to be neglected and abused. It is fortunate that these views have a representative in the House who deserves and enjoys respect; but their enduring strength lies in their justice, and whether the present opportune moment for their enforcement shall be seized or not, they must sooner or later be adopted.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

A nice question has been raised in Congress, apropos of the proposed commercial treaty with France. Such a treaty would affect the revenues of the United States. Whether it would increase them or diminish them need not enter into the discussion. But it is enough for us to know that the House of Representatives last April adopted a resolution requesting the President "to consider the expediency of entering into a convention with the Government of France for the negotiation of a treaty which shall secure a more equal exchange of the products and manufactures of each country, and serve to cement closer relations of amity, trade, and commerce." This resolution was the offspring of the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, a Representative in Congress, who, having been fêted and dined in Paris as an "American Marquis," was naturally desirous of showing some grateful return for his entertainment. Moreover, that fine *old article of traditional friendship with* France, which is brought out and uncorked on every possible occasion, undoubtedly inspired Mr. WOOD to move for a reciprocity treaty with the French Republic. But Mr. W. D. KELLEY has been lying in wait for Mr. WOOD's grateful resolution, and, the other day, he introduced a resolution declaring, in effect, that the President had no right to negotiate with France, or any other country, a treaty which might affect the revenues of the United States, as such an agreement might nullify that provision of the Constitution which reads as follows: "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives." It was the sense of the House that a treaty which might affect the revenues should not be originated by the President, as revenue measures must originate alone with the House.

This seems to be a very nice point. It is true that Section 7 of Article I. of the Constitution does give to the House of Representatives the sole right to initiate measures affecting the revenue. But, if the House solemnly authorizes the President to negotiate a commercial treaty, may *it not be said that that august body has* "originated" the measure? It is not at all likely that the President would arrogate to himself the sole right to negotiate and conclude a commercial treaty; but when the President has been requested, by a resolution of the House, to consider the expediency of negotiating such a treaty, it really does seem as if the House had done all that was necessary to establish its claim to having originated the measure. Nevertheless, without prejudice to the proposed treaty, the House resolves, nine months later, that the negotiation of such a treaty would be an invasion of one of the highest prerogatives of the House of Representatives, and an infraction of Section 7, Article I. of the Constitution of the United States. We concede the duty of speaking with great respect of the high and mighty House of Representatives, but this latest action seems rather finical and wiredrawn. The President is told to take certain steps which he is subsequently notified would be an invasion of the rights of the House.

While the House is considering the relative rights of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, it would be well to inquire how it happens that Congress proposes to undo the action of a court-martial and restore the rank and pay of a military officer who has been dismissed from the Army. MR. FITZ JOHN PORTER, at one time a Major-General of Volunteers, United States Army, was tried by court-martial and dismissed. By what was then considered to be a great stretch of clemency, he was saved from death, but was sentenced to dismissal, with the usual attending disabilities. A bill was passed by Congress authorizing the President to reopen the case, and a board of officers was appointed for that purpose. That board made certain recommendations, and now, ignoring all Executive authority in the premises, the House originates a bill to pay Mr. PORTER the arrears of his pay as Major-General since the date of his dismissal, and restore him to the rank, privileges, and title of Major-General, to which he would have been entitled, "as if there had been no court-martial." By what right does the House of Representatives exercise this function of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States? The Articles of War under which the proceedings against Mr. PORTER were initiated and carried out are not capable of review by Congress. There is no provision of the Constitution of the United States which gives Congress any right to reopen a case which has been already decided by court-martial, or to revoke a sentence passed by such a court. If Mr. PORTER has any redress from a Board of Inquiry ordered by the President, at the suggestion of Congress, it cannot come in the shape of a bill of Congress to restore him to his rank and give him his arrears of pay. The whole matter rests entirely with the President, who, as Commander-in-Chief, was authorized and directed to reopen the case. The Board of Inquiry made their report to the President, who had appointed them. And when the President informs Congress of the findings of the court, and also recommends that certain steps be taken in the matter, it will be time for Congress to take action. The bill of Representative BRAGG, therefore, is an impertinence. It takes out of the hands of the President a matter which, by vote of Congress, as well as under the Constitution, belongs to him alone. Under the circumstances, it is very doubtful if the act for the relief of Mr. FITZ JOHN PORTER will ever be worth the parchment on which it is written.

AN OLD-TIME DEMOCRATIC FRAUD.

The efforts of the Democrats of Maine, by fraud and a false canvass, to capture the Government of that State, will remind old politicians of the fact that as far back as 1855 leaders of the same Democratic Party tried by similar means to gain control of the Government of the State of Wisconsin. While this is the case, however, it is a mistake to assume, as has been done by many usually well-informed journals, that there is any direct similarity between the two cases. The Wisconsin fraud resembled that which was attempted in Maine only to the extent that both were conceived by Democrats. It will not be amiss, however, to recall at this time some of the principle incidents in the former case. From early Territorial times, and afterward, until 1854, under the State Administration, Wisconsin was controlled absolutely by Bourbon Democrats. Indeed, up to that year, there had been but two Democratic defeats. In 1846, JOHN H. TWEEDY, a Whig, of Milwaukee, was elected a Delegate to Congress, and in 1851, while the remainder of the Democratic State ticket was chosen by majorities ranging from six to eight thousand, FARWELL, an Independent Whig and Free-soiler, was elected Governor by a majority of a few hundred. This was the condition of things in 1855, when was held the first election after the organization of the Republican Party. That election, as was at first generally admitted, resulted in the success by undisputed majorities of all the Democratic candidates except the Governor. That office, as was shown by the official returns, belonged rightfully to COLES BASHFORD, Republican, who, by between one and two hundred majority had been elected over W. A. BARSTOW, *who occupied the Governor's chair,* and was the Democratic candidate for re-election. This result was a surprise to every one, and no sooner had it been announced than Mr. BARSTOW, who was in full control of all the political machinery of the State, set about overturning the plainly-expressed will of the people. To do this was, as the event proved, an exceedingly easy matter. All the State Canvassers of Elections were Democrats, and they were only too ready to carry out the orders of their chief. After elections previously held in the State, the official returns, as they were forwarded to the capital from the different counties, were freely open to the inspection of the public and of the leading men of all parties. But no sooner was it evident that BARSTOW had been defeated than the Democratic officers, setting an example which has recently been followed with much care by their fellows in Maine, refused to allow any one to examine the returns or to copy them for publication in the newspapers. Then, very much as was done in Florida imme*diately after the Presidential election of* 1876, the Democrats began to claim success, hoping that by much boasting they could overawe their victorious adversaries into submission. This programme was carefully carried out by the Democratic officers.

When the legal date for making the official canvass arrived, the Democratic canvassers opened the returns and found that they corresponded exactly with those upon which the Republicans had claimed the election of their candidate. Then, with unblushing impudence, BARSTOW and his friends claimed that they had received what were called "supplemental returns" from Bad-axe, Chippewa, and other remote counties hardly ever heard of before, and which, as it was afterward proved by careful investigation, were "inhabited solely by wolves." From these districts, however, the Democratic canvassers fraudulently counted a number of votes alleged to have been cast for BARSTOW, and he was declared elected. Subsequently he was inaugurated, and took the Governor's seat. Then BASHFORD, the legally elected Republican candidate, under a writ of *quo warranto* in the Supreme Court, commenced proceedings to discover by what pretense of right the Democrats retained the Governorship. BARSTOW denied the jurisdiction of the court, claiming that he, as the Executive, was an independent and co-ordinate branch of the Government. The court overruled this point of the Democratic counsel, and held that while the Executive was a co-ordinate branch of the Government, the individual who, for the moment, held the office of Governor was clearly within the jurisdiction of the law, and that the title by which he held his seat might be investigated. Great excitement followed; the Democrats organized military companies and threatened force; but at last, it becoming everywhere evident that gross fraud had been committed for his benefit, BARSTOW resigned, and the court gave the seat to the Republican. Such, in brief, are the facts in the famous Wisconsin contest of 1855. While they do not resemble those in the Maine case, they prove very clearly, if such proof be necessary, that the Democrats of twenty-five years ago, like their fellows of to-day, would stop at no crime which promised to give them political success.

MUSIC TRAPS.

There is one misfortune to which every leader of an orchestra is liable and for which hitherto there has been no remedy. When Mr. THOMAS is conducting, say LISZT's "Lament and Triumph of Tasso," an instrumentalist may play out of tune, and there is no way in which he can either be recalled to his duty or killed in time to prevent his crime from ruining the symphony. Of course, after the concert is over, Mr. THOMAS can fall on the wretched horn-player or trombonist as the case may be, and, having melted his instrument, can pour it down his throat. This sort of thing is, of course, a comfort to any conscientious conductor, but it is a punishment and not a remedy for, or a preventive of, crime. It is said that in former days, when Austria was a pure despotism, a musician in any military band who played, for example, B flat instead of B natural was compelled to play the correct note from ten to fifteen years, with only such temporary intermissions as were necessary for sleeping and eating. Even this stern discipline could not prevent the evil which it punished, and all conductors have agreed that it is apparently a necessary and inevitable evil.

A benevolent and ingenious Cincinnatian, who has temporarily turned from pork to philanthropy, has devised a method of reducing to a minimum the injury which may be done by a musician who plays out of tune or time. In accordance with the plan of this able inventor, every member of Mr. THOMAS's orchestra will be seated over a separate trap-door, so connected by wires with the conductor's desk that as soon as a false note is played Mr. THOMAS can touch an electric key and spring the trap, which, in sinking, will carry the offender down into the cellar, and instantly silence his instrument. It is understood that the newly-invented traps are now being placed in the hall where Mr. THOMAS's concerts are given, and that they will be in working order by the 1st of March. They will give the conductor such a control over the orchestra as he has never yet had, and though, of course, every time a trap is sprung the orchestra will be weakened by the temporary loss of a musician, it is better that ten cornetists should be eliminated than that one bar should be falsely played. Mr. THOMAS himself is said to be delighted with the invention, and to have suggested, as the only improvement of which it is capable, the filling of the cellar with water, so that offending musicians might be drowned as well as eliminated from the orchestra. Whether this amendment has been accepted or not we are not informed, but it is certainly worthy of careful consideration.

This praiseworthy Cincinnati device is evidently capable of application in other fields than that of music. No lecture platform should be without its trap, by which the tedious persons who introduce lecturers to an audience could be apprised of the fact that their remarks are unnecessary; and lecturers themselves could be induced to shorten their lectures. The trap system would be of inestimable value in Congress, were it *not that party zeal would constantly use it to* cut short the speeches of able adversaries. In the pulpit, however, there could be no danger of its perversion. In these days, when ministers are liable to suddenly preach doctrines regarded by the staider members of the congregation as heresy, it is in the highest degree desirable that some check should be put upon them. The pulpit traps in a Presbyterian congregation might be safely put under the control of the Elders, and whenever the minister should venture to cast doubts upon any cardinal point of Calvinistic faith, he could be promptly shot into the basement before his heretical words could seriously injure the young and thoughtless. Had this system been in operation in Mr. SWING's congregation, the scandal of his trial for heresy might have been avoided. He is believed to be a man who is open to argument, and willing to listen to reason, and had his Elders dumped him into the basement three or four times, it would doubtless have occurred to him that his style of preaching was not in all respects popular, and that it would be well for him to make a few changes in it.

But the place where the Cincinnati traps would do the most good would be among concert audiences, and if the matter were *properly brought to* Mr. THOMAS's attention, he would probably insist that before putting traps under the members of his orchestra they should be placed under every seat in the auditorium. It will at once be seen that such an arrangement would be productive of incalculable good. The young man and the young woman who now chatter while the music is in progress, to the exasperation of their civilized neighbors, would find their conversation cut short by a sudden journey to the cellar the moment Mr. THOMAS could identify the offenders and touch the avenging wire. The traps might be made to act automatically during the concert hours, so that the people who ostentatiously leave the hall while the last march on the programme is in process of execution would thereby drop themselves out of sight and hearing without distracting the attention of the conductor. An invention which thus gives a conductor the control of his orchestra and his audience, enables him to check all musical or conversational discords, and gives him power to execute instant justice upon the offenders, is surely among the foremost inventions of the age.

A certain class of Americans are forever maintaining that none of their compatriots should be appointed to foreign missions of importance unless they be, in the strictest sense, gentlemen, meaning thereby that they should be well born and well bred; that they should have careful culture, delicate instincts, fine minds, strength of character, knowledge of affairs—perfect understanding, in a word, of themselves and their surroundings. This sort of man is, plainly enough, very hard to find; in fact, he verges upon the ideal. Nevertheless, of the many rare qualities demanded, all or most are to be met with in JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, who has just received the nomination for Minister to England, and who, it is confidently expected, will accept. LOWELL comes of the best New-England stock, is of the true Brahmin blood, being a lineal descendant of PERCIVAL LOWELL, an English merchant, who emigrated from Bristol in 1639, and settled in Newbury, Mass., where he died 26 years later. Many of the poet's ancestors have been prominent in the history of New-England, and all of them have been more or less noted for intellect, scholarship, integrity, and high principle. Among these were Rev. JOHN LOWELL, a graduate of Harvard, the first minister of the ancient town of Newburyport, and father of JOHN LOWELL, statesman and jurist, born at Newburyport, died at Roxbury in 1802. The latter was elected to the convention which framed the Constitution of Massachusetts, (1780,) was conspicuous in its deliberations, and a member of the committee to draught the Constitution and report it to that body. He inserted in the bill of rights the clause declaring that "all men are born free and equal," for the purpose, as he acknowledged, of abolishing slavery in Massachusetts, and, after the adoption of the Constitution, he publicly offered his services to any person held as a slave who wished to establish the right to freedom. He was a leading member of the Corporation of Harvard, one of the founders of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston Athenæum, and other valuable public institutions. Although he would never accept political office, few men of his time had more influence on public opinion. FRANCIS CABOT, another of the LOWELL race, was a merchant, largely instrumental in introducing cotton manufactures into this country, and after him the City of Lowell was named. JOHN LOWELL, JR., was founder of the Lowell Institute, a wide traveler, and dying in India, while trying to penetrate China from that frontier, bequeathed $250,000 for the support in Boston of an annual course of free public lectures on science, literature, and the arts. The Rev. CHARLES LOWELL, a man of mind and mark, formerly Pastor of the West Congregational Church, Boston, was the poet's father. His sister is Mrs. MARY PUTNAM, a gifted linguist, having a thorough acquaintance with the dead languages and 15 or 16 modern European and Oriental ones. ROBERT TRAILL SPENCE, author of the "New Priest in Conception Bay," and other works, is his brother. So much for the new Minister's lineage. His intellectual, social, and diplomatic qualifications for the position are too well known to need particularization.

The youth of men who have achieved distinction seldom fails to be interesting, because it is very apt to show the stuff they are composed of. An account has recently been given of the first engagement in which Admiral FARRAGUT as a boy took part. It was in 1813—FARRAGUT was only 12, and had been less than 12 months in the Navy—when the American vessel *Essex* was captured by the *Phœbe* and *Cherub*, of the British fleet. He saw the hostile ships approach with awe, and read with precocious perception, the hopelessness of the forthcoming combat in the faces of his surrounding elders. He experienced sickening horror when the first man was torn to pieces by a shell before his eyes; but felt the steadily-growing firmness of his nerves as the battle deepened. He was actively occupied in carrying orders, serving the guns, in any service, indeed, that might be required, and was knocked down the companion-way by the corpse of a man falling on him, but escaped with a few bruises. He afterward called to a sailor to dodge a ball, and drew him aside, though not quickly enough to avoid a wound in the leg. After the capture, he went on board the *Phœbe*, and was so mortified that he could scarcely refrain from tears. Observing the pet pig of the *Essex* on the enemy's ship, in possession of a young reefer, he claimed it, and was told that he could have it if he could beat its captor. A ring was formed, and in a few minutes the American lad was pronounced victor. Having been sent for by the Captain of the *Phœbe*, he went into the cabin, was asked to take some breakfast, and, his chagrin being visible, was encouraged by the British officer with the words: "Never mind, my little fellow; it may be your turn next." "I hope so," answered the lad, and hurried out to hide his emotion. FARRAGUT was the son of a Spaniard, a native of the Island of Minorca, who early immigrated to America, fought on our side during the Revolution, and attained the rank of Major; so that the intrepid Admiral came very honestly by his loyalty and his fighting qualities. He was one of the few Union officers born in the South—at Knoxville, Tenn.—who had no trouble in seeing that his first duty was not to his native State, but to the entire Republic.

M. DE MONCEL, the leading authority in France on electric lighting, writes, at the request of the editors of the *Temps*, on the Edison light under date of Jan. 8. M. DE MONCEL, who has no interest in any plan of electric lighting, is by no means favorably inclined toward the new system as carried out at Menlo Park. Commencing, however, with the Edison platina lamp, it is declared that it was but a modification of the Changy lamp, and as to the light produced by the burned card-board, it is but the adaptation of the systems tried by KING, LODYGUINE, BOULIGUINE, and SAWYER. In 1875, M. DE MONCEL asserts, a lamp with incandescent charcoal *in vacuo* was introduced into France by KOSLOFF, and was brought into notice by TSUC. By this method, combined with an Alliance machine, it was stated 15 lamps could keep burning, but no one ever saw more than two lamps burning at one and the same time. After the want of success of this lamp, REYNIER and WERDERMANN commenced their labors, and have arrived, so M. DE MONCEL insists, at much better results. In fact, if the statement of the French expert is to be relied upon, the Edison light is a step backward. As to the permanence of the carbon horseshoe, with its platina combination, M. DE MONCEL has the strongest doubts as to its durability. As to the exhaustion of the air in the glasses, the method is declared to be the same as that used by LODYGUINE. If the lamp has nothing novel about it, and its durability is seriously questioned, when the new Edison dynamo-electric machines are discussed, M. DE MONCEL asserts that if the theories, such as have been published in New-York journals, are due to Mr. EDISON, and have his authority, then the laws of electricity as studied by OHM and JOULE are utterly false. In fine, the French criticism may be summed up as follows: That the recent Edison lights are not new, and that the theories he advances in regard to the generation, multiplication, and conductibility of electricity are singularly unreliable.

Modern Turkish financiering has been one of the wonders of the age and the purest demonstration of human credulity. That for the last 75 years the Turkish Government have been superb borrowers is well known, but the great marvel arising from this is, not so much how they got the money as how they paid it back—that is, providing such a refunding ceremony ever did take place. In old conservative times, a wide distinction was made between the standing and the floating debt, the latter generally entirely overshadowing the former. Then the business of raising money by a Pasha was perfectly easy. There was a certain class of cunning Armenians and Greeks who were called sarraffs. These men lived by money-changing and accommodating needy Pashas with loans. Say a Pasha was out of place and it was necessary to bribe certain officers, so that he could buy himself into office again. The sarraff found the money, and if his patron was successful, the financial agent was paid, the Pasha squeezing all the poor wretches under his control. Gradually, from providing for the wants of individuals, these sarraffs were obliged to find money for the Porte. There might be an expedition to be sent to suppress a disturbance. The Greek or Armenian would furnish the money, and would receive as a guarantee an order of payment on some provincial Treasury. As there was a regular guild of these sarraffs, who traded with all Turkey, these drafts could be readily used by them. Of course, the commission was immense, but hardly out of proportion to the risk. These operations were constant up to the time when the Greeks commenced to have political aspirations. Then the Greeks were no longer allowed to lend money to the State, but the Armenians had the privilege. As the Turk is exclusive, all foreigners were debarred from filling the Government coffers. ABDUL MEDJID and his successor, ABDUL AZIZ, were men of expensive ideas. They wanted palaces, and armies, and navies, and the old-fashioned method of borrowing from the sarraffs was supplanted by European loans. Then the Greeks had their chances again, negotiating the loans and driving out the Armenians. Now came a kind of syndicate, formed in Galata, to meet the demand for money, which the Porte was always wanting. The Galata financiers instituted a series of banks, and commenced financial kite-flying, the strings of which expensive toys were sometimes held in Paris or in London. In 1875, the Turkish Government made a financial break. A good deal of money was owed, and there was not a para to pay it with. The Galata syndicate then forced the Porte to give it up the Customs revenues. But this did not suffice, and a new expedient was resorted to. Assignments were given on provincial Treasuries, somewhat like a return to the early method. Instead, then, of the revenues of the State going to pay interest on the loans, the Galata bankers took for a while all the loose money, and the outside confiding public in England and elsewhere got nothing. A crisis has, however, come, and the Galata bankers have been forced to accept the promise of repayment in 10 years. Now, the magnificence of Galata has somewhat departed. Those who have sucked Turkey dry are leaving it, and the London *Times* tells of the splendor of certain persons, with classical Greek terminations to their names, who, with stunning equipages on the Champs Elysées, are dazzling the eyes of the Parisian *flaneurs*. These are the rats who have deserted the sinking ship.

GENERAL NOTES.

William M. Sargent, of Portland, Me., at once telegraphed his rejection of his appointment as a member of "Gov." Smith's staff.

Mr. S. G. Gregory, of Albany, announces that he will have ready in 60 days a flying-machine, with which he will make a trial-trip to London, England, going at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

The Washington *Post* says that no other city in the Union possesses such facilities for the holding of the National Democratic Convention as Washington. No National Convention has ever been held at the capital.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 13th inst. remarks: "They have got a slice of our California climate at New-York, and don't like it because it endangers the ice crop. Out here we have a consignment of their frost, and we don't like it because we can't do our usual seeding."

The Providence *Press* says that, by a most singular condition of affairs, every Judge upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island found himself disqualified from sitting on the case of The People's Savings Bank against Zachariah Chafee as agent or Trustee of the Messrs. Sprague.

A special election was held in the Fourteenth Senatorial District of Connecticut on Monday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Gilbert W. Phillips, and resulted in the election of R. H. Bullock, the Republican candidate, by 324 majority, over George Warren, Democrat.

Several gentlemen in Albany, including Mr. Erastus Corning, Gen. Frederick Townsend, Gen. John F. Rathbone, Mr. J. Howard King, Mr. Paul Cushman, and Dr. Samuel Ward, are taking steps to organize a social club which shall be representative in character, and avoid all tendencies to exclusiveness.

Perhaps as good a reason as any easily found was given by an Elmira boy, according to the *Advertiser*, of that city. "Papa," he asked, "why does camels have such big hunches on their backs?" The information received not being satisfactory, he at length explained: "Why, I know, papa; it's so's they'll be camels."

A letter from Monmouth, Me., to the Lewiston *Journal*, dated 17th inst., says: "It was discovered this morning that a cannon, stored in Blake's shop, had been spirited away, and it cannot be found. Fusionists have threatened to take it, but the town authorities did not consider it necessary to place a guard over it. A prominent Fusionist was heard to say, 'If we win, we're going to shoot. If the Republicans win, they can't.'"

The Lewiston (Penn.) *Gazette* says that a New-York lady, journeying in the cars from Chicago, missed a diamond ring from her finger on awaking from a nap, and called upon the conductor to assist in finding the thief. A gentleman suggested that it might be well to search the seat and its surroundings before troubling the passengers. This was done, and the missing jewel was found stowed away on the lower framework of the seat immediately in front.

A large number of citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., of all political parties, have united in a petition to Congress in favor of the Bayard resolution, saying that they believe this measure, if enacted into law, will encourage every legitimate business enterprise, revive confidence in permanent investments, give extended employment to labor in all industrial pursuits, secure to honest toil its just rewards, be a sheet-anchor to stability in every department of business, and discourage that spirit of uncertainty which breeds disastrous fluctuations in prices.

The Allentown (Penn.) *Register* of the 21st inst. tells this singular story: "One day last week two boys named Gorman, aged about 12 years, living at Emaus, took a boy named Seibert, of about the same age, who is deaf and dumb, and held him on the track of the Perkiomen Railroad. A train came along, but the Gorman boys, despite the efforts of the poor boy, who could make no outcry, held him on the track. The engineer blew down brakes, and the train was stopped within a few feet of the boys. The father of the Seibert boy, Monday morning, had the Gorman boys arrested and taken before Alderman Litzenberger, who held them for a further hearing."

The West Virginia Republican State Convention, to elect delegates to Chicago, is to be held in Wheeling on Wednesday, May 12. The nominating convention will probably be held later. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that at the State Committee's meeting steps were taken looking to a thorough reorganization of the party of the State, and that "the committee believes that the era of delusion and heresy on the subject of the national finances is practically at an end, and that as the record of the Republican Party in advocacy of good money and a sound and enduring prosperity becomes more and more familiar to the people, they will naturally flock to its victorious banner as the emblem of both safety and success in the administration of State and national affairs."

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

PROGRESS OF WHEAT-SOWING—THE MARKET INANIMATE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "The farmers have made up a good *portion of their lost time as regards wheat-sowing*, but since Wednesday the renewal of Wintry weather has again caused some check. The Autumn-sown grain is germinating so slowly that in some districts it is feared the seed has been destroyed by the recent frost, but, generally speaking, it is thought that the situation, if not especially promising, offers few grounds of anxiety at this early stage. The quantity and condition of the home-grown wheat offered in Mark-lane and the Provincial markets are not improved; consequently millers almost totally neglect samples, and in the very few cases where decent samples were offered sales were only practicable at a decline of 1s. per quarter. The imports of foreign wheat were again moderate, and have mostly gone into granary, as the consumptive demand has been very inanimate, lack of confidence becoming apparent in the trade. Stocks are increasing, not only in London, but in Marseilles and Bordeaux. While the quantity of wheat afloat still exceeds 2,200,000 quarters, and while a further decline in New-York augurs unfavorably for the success of American speculation for a rise, the presence of important stocks in French ports is sufficiently significant, as the action of France was counted upon to relieve Great Britain of a fair proportion of the supply on passage. The rapid and marked decline in maize, of 3s. in three weeks, is owing to a scare as to the shipments America can and may make. According to present appearances America has quite enough to do to manage its wheat, so that there should be plenty of time to recover the decline in maize, which was brought about principally by timidity. The arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There was a fair business in wheat cargoes at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per quarter on red Winter and Spring American, and 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter on Ghirka descriptions. Maize sold steadily at barely last week's prices. There was little demand for wheat for shipment, though sellers were more inclined to meet buyers' views. There was a moderate inquiry for maize and barley at a decline of 6d. to 9d. per quarter. The sales of English wheat last week were 32,371 quarters, at 45s. 11d., against 52,141 quarters, at 39s. 11d., for the corresponding week of the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 10 were 835,287 hundred-weights of wheat and 215,841 hundred-weights of flour.

TABLEAUX IN THE ACADEMY

THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD RECEPTION.

PRESENTATION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AT THE COURT OF LOUIS XVI.—A BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE ACADEMY—SOME OF THE COSTUMES WORN BY THE LADIES.

Two causes contributed to make the Martha Washington Reception in the Academy of Music last evening less of a success than it would otherwise have been—the exceedingly inclement weather, and the fact that the French Ball had taken place the evening before in the same place. A vast number of tickets had been sold, and all the boxes had been taken; but the attendance was decidedly less than had been expected, to say the least, though, as the hour grew late more people came, apparently with a view to the dancing which followed the tableaux. The subject chosen for the tableaux this year was the presentation of Benjamin Franklin at the Court of France in 1778. It was arranged in four parts, relieved by a procession of the King and Court, and a grand Court Quadrille. All had been arranged by Mr. L. J. Vincent, of Niblo's. The decorations of the Academy were simple enough, being nothing but a number of flags gracefully arranged against the front line of boxes, each group having in its centre the arms of one the thirteen original States. It was past 10 o'clock before Mr. Gilmore took his baton and started the overture to "Der Freischütz." At this time the house was decidedly slim. Soon after the lights were lowered, and the curtain rose on Tableau I. It represented the French Court, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette standing in the centre, and all the notables arranged at the sides and back of the stage. Then quickly followed variations of the same tableau, as the Court's anticipation of the Commissioner's arrival; the Court in Council, and the Greeting of the Court. Tableau II. represented the Welcome of Franklin, Deane, and Lee, the Grand Assemblage, the King and the Mission, and the Consultation. Tableau III. was an agreeable variation, in that, instead of a brilliant array of silent and statuesque figures, the King and his Court marched out into and around the dancing-floor in grand and gorgeous procession to the sound of slow music from a concealed orchestra; and then returning to the stage, the King and Queen ascended their throne and gave the signal for the "Grand Court Quadrille" to commence. This was danced with a slow solemnity and gravity which, if it correctly represented the dancing which was done at the Court of Versailles, abundantly proved that dancing must have been considered there an affair of grave moment, far removed from any idea of frivolous amusement. The closing tableau represented the formal presentation of Benjamin Franklin to the French Court, in which all the notables of the time were assembled. The actors and actresses in the tableaux were as follows, with the costumes they wore: which were by Schwencke, and left nothing to be desired in the way of brillance and historical accuracy: Louis XVI., Mr. Robert G. Larason; costume—pink satin coat, white satin waistcoat and knee-breeches, embroidered in gold and jewels. Marie Antoinette, Miss C. Uffner; costume—sea-green satin, white front jeweled, maroon velvet and gold lace trimmings, tiara of diamonds and other jewels. M. Necker, Minister of Finance, J. H. Van Velzer; costume—dark blue velvet coat, gold and silver laced. Mme. Necker, Mrs. E. Larason; costume—wine-colored satin, enbroidered in gold. M. De Clugny, Controller-General, Mr. Henry Woodcock; costume—wine-colored velvet coat, white satin waistcoat and breeches, gold embroidered. M. De Maurepas, Councilor, Mr. R. Roche; costume—black velvet coat, gold trimmings. Duke d'Orleans, Mr. F. W. Roth; costume—purple and blue velvet, white satin waistcoat and breeches, gold and silver laced. Count d'Artois, Mr. A. Dalrymple; costume—black satin coat, white waistcoat, embroidered in gold and jewels. Prince de Conti—Mr. J. McDonald; costume—blue and white satin, silver embroidery. Maréchal De St. Germain, Mr. F. Unger; costume—dark-blue velvet coat, corn-colored satin waistcoat, embroidered in silver. Marquis Amelot, Mr. G. F. Mackey; costume—black and blue velvet and satin, silver embroidery. Mademoiselle Necker, Miss Flora Larason; costume—blue and pink satin, pearl ornaments. Marquise Amelot, Mrs. C. Napier; costume—black velvet, scarlet front and pearls. Madame De Buffon, Miss H. Larason; costume—white satin and gold; Mme. Du Deffand, Miss G. Mills; costume—white satin front, damassé, lace, and flowers; Mme. De Maurepas, Mrs. F. Uffner; costume—rose-colored satin, shaded silk trimmings, embroidery. Baroness Besenval, Mrs. J. Seaich; costume—black and white satin, gold embroidery, flowers, and beads. Madame Marmontel, Mrs. S. Mills; costume—pink satin, cardinal velvet, and point lace trimming. Madame de Noailles, Miss Dalyrymple; costume—white and pink satin, lace and pearls. The American Commissioners—Benjamin Franklin, Mr. H. C. Child, black velvet costume; Silas Dean, William H. Paar, dark purple velvet costume; Arthur Lee, C. E. Tucker, drab-colored costume. The tableaux closed, the actors in them and the audience, assembling in the spacious corridors of the building, filed on to the dancing-floor in grand procession, while the band played the march from "The Prophet." The reception was given, as usual, for the benefit of St. John's Guild, which desires especially to build a sea-side nursery for very young children; and though, in point of attendance, the affair could scarcely be called a brilliant success, yet the number of tickets sold was very large. The Executive Committee of the evening was composed as follows: Mr. John W. Weed, Chairman; Mark Blumenthal, M. D., Vice-Chairman; Mr. William H. Guion, Treasurer; Mr. Henry C. De Witt, Secretary; Mr. William H. Wiley, the Hon. Delano C. Calvin, Mr. H. O. Baker, Mr. Jasper T. Goodwin, W. Thurman, M. D., Mr. E. Duncan Sniffen, Mr. L. D. Richards, Mr. John P. Faure, Mr. William A. Parshall.

The occupants of boxes were as follows:

Proscenium Boxes—The Hon. Delano C. Calvin, B. F. Sherman, W. B. Ogden, Miss S. P. De Witt, A. C. Keane, Mayor Cooper, John A. McKinless, Dr. Vanderpool.

Balcony Boxes—Capt. D. C. Braine, G. W. Dilks, George Richmond, Edward W. Scott, Richard Serry, John M. Pinkney, S. M. Jacobs, George W. Nash, W. Seeley, James S. Barron, William R. Grace, D. R. Monjo, Mrs. Andrew Boardman, E. Duncan Sniffen, John B. Marston, John H. Starin, Joseph Cornell, John A. Jansen, William L. Strong, Norvin Green, John Pondir, William Henry Formes, Charles Chamberlain, Jr., Dr. James L. Little.

Upper Tier—Commodore Thomas S. Brennan, Count Botassi, Greek Consul; D. A. Loomis, Dr. F. Seeger, J. E. Morrison, Mrs. A. F. Bryan, Lieut. Barry, United States Army; H. B. Howell, E. Winser, the Rev. John M. Kramer, M. D., the Rev. John Marshall, S. R. Wing, P. J. McCormick, A. K. Bohen, Mrs. Charles F. Bauerdorf.

Artist Boxes—Wesley R. Andrews, John W. Weed, F. B. Thurber, William Brookfield, Dr. William F. Thurman, William H. Wiley, William A. Parshall, William Taylor, Charles L. Leeds.

Mezzanine Boxes—E. Deming Luxton, the Hon. John R. Voorhees, G. H. Flagg, Napoleon Sarony, William Van Antwerp, Mr. Hopkins, R. F. Kerr, Henry Belden, Jr., Frederick H. Wells, Charles A. Hammond, Joseph R. Coe.

Although the attendance was not large there were many brilliant toilets. Mrs. Laura Dayton was in a Martha Washington costume dating from revolutionary times. The dress was of cream-colored brocade of antique pattern, with puffed bag pockets of the style of the last century, garnished with a set of garden utensils wrought in gold. The garniture of the skirt consisted of garlands of buttercups, and the powdered hair was ornamented with a single sunflower. Mrs. Dayton wore diamond ornaments of great elegance and beauty.

Mrs. J. W. Brazier wore a black and white striped satin, garnished with black and white lace. Her ornaments consisted of a complete set of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds.

Mrs. Allen Stillman wore a costume combined of two shades of gray silk, with skirred front, trimmed with gray fringe and overlaid with drifts of snowy lace. The garniture was composed of wreaths of roses. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. George A. Ballard was in a costume of black satin, draped with black guipure lace. Her only ornament was a carved onyx locket set in diamonds.

Miss S. Adams wore a black silk and satin costume, garnished with rosebuds.

Mrs. Paine wore a costume of ashes of roses silk, combined with maroon velvet, with skirt puffed in front. Her coiffure was adorned with rosebuds and geranium leaves.

Miss Naomi Paine was in a costume of maize-colored silk garnished with fleecy clouds of lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Amy Paine wore a blue silk of opal-escent tint, garnished with pink roses, with diamond ornaments.

Miss Katie McGowan wore a costume of pale blue satin, garnished with cascades of pink roses. A diamond cross pendent and diamond ear-rings constituted her ornaments.

Miss F. Dart was in a beautiful habit of rose-pink silk, with overskirt of silver and pink brocade, garnished with rows of lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Daisy Stoddard wore a dress of maize-tinted silk, cut à la Princesse and draped with brocade of a harmonizing tint. The garniture was composed of pink and tea roses, caught in with diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Irving Howard was in a toilet consisting of black satin underdress, draped with brocade and black grenadine, garnished with white lace and rosebuds.

Miss Belle Scribner was in pale blue satin and silver brocade combined, with garniture of white lace, and diamond ornaments.

Miss May Martin, of Brooklyn, wore a costume of cream-white, shirred in front, and garnished with snowy drifts of white lace and wreaths interworked with rosebuds. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Laura Martin, sister of the preceding, was in cream-white and blue brocade, trimmed with a deep fringe of blue and garnished with roses. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Carrie Fulham, of New-Orleans, wore a beautiful Princess dress of black velvet and satin, garnished with flaming cardinal roses.

Miss Ella Blauney was in a costume of black silk combined with black velvet, the latter introduced in corded bands. The garniture was of blue satin ribbons, interspersed with roses, asters, and pendent lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Hopkins wore a costume of black silk garnished with white lace and pink roses. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Belle Orvis was in a toilet of gorgeous wine-tinted velvet trimmed with plaits of pale gold faille silk, and garnished with cascades of cream-colored roses and drifts of white lace. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Harriet Orvis wore a costume of sapphirine silk, garnished with cascades of Breton lace over the entire skirt. Her hair was powdered snowy white and lighted with diamond ornaments.

Miss Libbie Smith was in a magnificent costume of cream-white silk, with a satin-striped panier overdress, garnished with white lace. Miss Smith wore a pearl coronet in her hair.

Mrs. W. B. Ogden wore a superb toilet of white satin, draped with damassé, and bearing an ample garniture of white point appliqué and wreaths of sea-moss fringe. Mrs. Ogden wore a diamond cross, set in black onyx, at the throat, and a diamond crescent in her hair.

Mrs. G. K. Chase was in black satin, embroidered by hand, with floral designs. Miss Chase wore a cream-white Princess dress, embroidered in Oriental colors and designs.

Miss Johnson was in London smoke satin and fancy velvet, with front hand-embroidered in cut crystals, and finished with pendent illuminated tassels. The garniture was point appliqué and roses.

TRYING TO ANNUL A MARRIAGE.

MR. EDWARD P. MILLER'S SUIT AGAINST HIS STEP-BROTHER'S WIDOW.

Mr. Edward P. Miller, a member of the Stock Exchange of this City, has brought suit in the Chancery Court at Louisville, Ky., to have the marriage of Mrs. Kate C. Miller to his deceased step-brother, George C. Miller, declared null and void, and to recover that portion of the dead man's estate now held by the widow. Before her marriage Mrs. Miller was Miss Kate Creel. She possessed great beauty and attractiveness, and was one of the belles of Louisville. George C. Miller was a former resident of St. Louis, and a member of the lottery firm of Murray, Miller & Co. He had been but a short time in Louisville when he met Miss Creel, and, like all of her acquaintances, he became deeply attached to her. He left the Galt House, where he had been stopping, and took rooms at the Waverley, where Miss Creel lived. Mr. Miller paid the young lady marked attention, and, it is said, made her several offers of marriage. He had, however, an unfortunate habit of drinking to excess, and on this account Miss Creel refused his offers. Finally he gave evidence of having reformed, and in February last it was announced that Miss Creel had yielded to his suit. The couple were married on the 22d of the month by the Rev. L. P. Tschiffely, Rector of Grace Church. The marriage was a happy one for a time, but Mr. Miller's appetite for liquor soon overcame his resolves, and he again became a drinking man. Four months after the marriage Mr. Miller died. Edward P. Miller, his step-brother went to Louisville, and he and Mrs. Miller agreed upon an equal division of the large estate of the deceased. The agreement was ratified by the court and the widow, as administratrix, distributed the estate in accordance with the judgment of the court. Mrs. Miller spent the Summer at Long Branch, where she suffered for two months from injuries received in a runaway accident. At the close of the season she returned to Louisville, and has since lived a quiet life in the Galt House. About a week ago Edward P. Miller and his mother went to Louisville. He sought counsel, and suddenly brought suit in the Chancery Court to recover the entire estate of George C. Miller, and, for that purpose, to have the marriage of the deceased annulled. In his petition, Mr. Miller declares that the marriage between George C. Miller and Kate C. Creel was a fraud and a mockery, because his step-brother was at the time of the ceremony, and had been for two years before, "a lunatic, a person of unsound mind, and a victim of the mental disease known as dipsomania," in which condition he remained until his death. He was, therefore, the plaintiff alleges, unable to enter into a valid contract of marriage. The petition also sets forth that the defendant, as the pretended widow of George C. Miller, came into possession of a large amount of the latter's personal estate, all of which she now wrongfully holds. The right of the plaintiff to bring the action is based on the fact that all claims against the estate by the rightful heir have been assigned to him. He therefore prays that the marriage may be annulled, Mrs. Miller's letters of administration be revoked, and that he be adjudged to be entitled to the whole of George C. Miller's estate.

Mrs. Miller's answer is a general denial. The marriage, she asserts, was not a fraud and a mockery, and her husband was not troubled with dipsomania or any other mental disease to make him incapable of contracting a valid marriage. The proceedings of the court by which she was made Administratrix of the estate, and the fact that it was distributed in accordance with the court's judgment are cited, and Mrs. Miller pleads these as a bar to the plaintiff's cause. The trial of the case promises to be of great interest, and will be closely watched by the many friends of both plaintiff and defendant in this City and Louisville.

HEATING CINCINNATI BY STEAM.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Mayor Jacob this afternoon signed the ordinances, which have passed both branches of the City Council, authorizing Samuel Silsbee to lay steam-pipes through the streets of Cincinnati, in the district surrounded by Eggleston and Central avenues, the Ohio River, Miami Canal, and Genesee-street, for the purpose of supplying steam heat and power to public and private buildings, according to the method known as "the Holly system of steam-heating in cities." This franchise is considered very valuable. The ordinances provide that heat shall be furnished to the public buildings of the city at less than 80 per cent. of the cost for heat during 1878. Provision is made for the appointment of a Board of Arbitrators to fix the rates of charges for heat and power and for the purchase by the city, after 20 years, of all Silsbee's pipes, boilers, and property at a price fixed by five disinterested parties. A bond of $50,000 is required for the restoration and preservation of the streets through which pipes have been laid and to protect the city from any damage in consequence of steam-heating or the laying of pipes. The work of laying pipes is to begin within one year, and within three years one mile of pipe must be laid or the franchise will be forfeited. The ordinance will go into effect Feb. 1. The permission to lay pipes, &c., is limited to the district named until the Board of City Commissioners authorize its extension, if satisfied that the system is successful. The district named, however, is about a square mile, and includes the heart and bulk of the business part of the city.

SMALL-POX IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Official reports received by the National Board of Health show that up to date there have been 52 cases of small-pox in the District of Columbia, 9 of which have proved fatal. It was stated at the National Board of Health office to-day that the disease is under control in this city, and no apprehension is felt of its becoming epidemic.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

REGULATING THE PRICE OF MILK.

THE PRODUCERS ORGANIZING FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A mass-meeting of milk-producers of Orange, Sussex, and Sullivan Counties was held here to-day to organize a protective association. Horace McBride, of Middletown, was elected Chairman, and M. C. Tuthill Secretary. The plan of organization prepared by the committee which was appointed at the meeting held here on Jan. 6 was unanimously adopted. The plan provides for a General Council, embracing the producers on all of the principal milk-carrying railroads, on a basis of one Director for every 2,000 cows; also for separate organizations on each railroad, consisting of one Director for each milk station, who has one vote for each 100 cows represented; also for local organizations at each milk station. Each milk-producer joining a station organization is required to sign a written contract, agreeing to place his milk under the control of the general association, and to deposit with the Treasurer of the local organization $5 for each can of his daily average shipment, which is to be forfeited in case he fails to fulfill the agreement. The assent of two-thirds of all the milk shippers on each road is necessary before the pledge becomes binding. Meetings are appointed for Saturday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M., at each milk station on the Midland Railroad, to organize. Local associations of Road Councils will immediately follow. Oscar W. Manes, M. C. Tuthill, and D. Thompson were appointed a committee to circulate blank agreements for signatures.

Lewis Horton, of Golden Bridge, and J. D. Powell, of Katonah, Westchester County, were present as a committee from the Harlem Railroad. They stated that producers shipping over that road were organizing for self-protection. They propose having an Executive Committee to transact business in the City for all producers on the Harlem Railroad, and would be glad to join with similar committees representing the Erie and Midland Roads. Committees of milk-dealers were also present, representing the Kings County and New-York Milk Exchanges. N. B. Kilmer, a Brooklyn dealer, said the principal obstacle in the way of farmers getting a better price for their milk was the presence in the market of cheap milk, sent from the country or produced in the city, in the hands of irresponsible dealers who undersold the regular trade. He read the draft of a bill which the dealers of New-York and Brooklyn propose asking the Legislature to pass, providing for licensing every dealer by the Board of Health, and for a rigid inspection of milk at every point of shipping, as well as at the terminal stations; also prohibiting the use of brewers' and distillers' grains for feeding cows whose milk is offered for sale in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the expense of the inspection to be paid from the funds derived from license fees. Only one farmer opposed the bill, which was approved by the meeting unanimously. George W. Allison, of the Orange County Milk Association of New-York City, spoke of the immense number of cows in and about the City that were fed on distillers' slops, and said it was this poor milk which made the surplus, ruined the business of the legitimate dealers, and made them unable to pay more to the farmer. He hoped the farmers would not undertake to force a big price from the dealers, for if they did the dealers would get their milk from some other source. It is intended to have the organization ready to assume control of the milk of its members by April 1. It is not the purpose of the persons engaged in this organization to demand exorbitant prices for milk, but to secure remunerative prices at all times and to regulate the supply to suit the demand, with a view to sustaining the price and still keeping their product in the market.

THE HUDSON RIVER ICE CROP.

A DISCOURAGING PROSPECT OF OBTAINING EVEN A MODERATE HARVEST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 20.—The prospects of a bountiful ice-crop this season are far from good. The only point on the Hudson where ice is now being harvested is Castleton, a place nine miles south of Albany. At that point the ice in the main channel is only five inches thick, and of a poor quality. The Ridgewood and Commonwealth Companies have been taking in ice for the past three days from the back part of the island. The quality is good, and it is about 10 inches thick. Robert English has a fine field of ice, 8 inches thick, in the same neighborhood, and he is saving it in the hope that a sudden cold snap may still further increase its thickness. The ice at Schodack is about six inches thick and of very poor quality. Still, if the weather does not moderate within a day or two, the ice-men will begin cutting it. The Consumers' Ice Company, which usually fills its houses from the river about Germantown, is considering the advisability of sending its large gangs of men to Maine for a stock, but advices from the ice-fields in that State report that the ice is not yet in a condition for cutting. The weather at Germantown is mild, and the channel is clear. The old ice-men at Staatsburg predict that there will only be a partial crop harvested at that place. It is a rare thing to obtain a crop in that vicinity during the month of February, although two years ago a partial crop was housed. The ice is eight inches thick in the cove two miles north of Staatsburg, and the Mutual Benefit Company has secured the entire tract by staking out its claim in mining fashion. Cutting ice in the cove is attended with considerable expense, as it has to be hauled away and stacked. The same company is only awaiting cold weather to begin cutting and stacking the ice at Barrytown. Its officers express grave doubts of their ability to reap any benefit from the ice in the river this year, but they hope to get out 7,000 or 8,000 tons at Barrytown. They have not yet begun active operations, however. The icemen usually employed on the river at Rhinebeck at this time of the year, are leaving daily for the interior in a search for pond ice. From five to eight days of steady cold weather would be necessary to form ice thick enough for harvesting at Catskill. The icemen there have very little of last year's crop on hand, but what they have left is in a good condition. The Hudson River is open from this place to the City of Hudson, and boats would experience no difficulty in navigating to that point. The weather has been mild here for the past 20 days.

OBJECTING TO A NOMINATION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 20.—Telegrams protesting against the confirmation of Harry Hammond as Census Supervisor for the Second District were sent to President Hayes to-day by two leading Republicans. Hammond is under indictment in the United States Circuit Court as a participant in the Ellenton murders, and they claim that a person who commits or connives at murder for the benefit of his party will certainly not hesitate to perpetrate fraud in census returns to sustain the fraudulent election returns of the past four years. Hammond would have charge of the only counties which at present have decided Republican majorities, and his confirmation would destroy the hopes of Republicans to elect Representatives to Congress from the Charleston and Beaufort districts. The nomination has caused general dissatisfaction among Republicans, who were in favor of either Warren R. Marshall or Simeon Carley for the position, both honest and competent men.

MISSISSIPPI'S NEXT SENATOR.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 20.—The Legislature balloted at noon to-day for United States Senator, with the following result: Senate—Barksdale, 14; Singleton, 10; George, 11; B. K. Bruce, 1; T. W. Harris, 1. House—Barksdale, 34; Singleton, 39; Gen. A. M. West, 15; George, 25; Bruce, 3; absent, not voting, 4. The Republicans voted for Bruce, the Greenbackers for West. There was no choice.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The following officers are relieved from temporary duty at the posts designated and will proceed to join their respective companies: David's Island, New-York Harbor—Second Lieuts. C. P. Terrill and R. F. Ames, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieuts. William English, Seventeenth Infantry, and H. H. Benham, Second Infantry. Columbus Barracks, Ohio—Second Lieut. J. E. McCoy, Seventh Infantry; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, Second Lieuts. Leighton Finley, Tenth Cavalry, and M. D. Parker, Ninth Cavalry. The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles Bendire, First Cavalry, has been extended six months on account of disability, and that of Second Lieut. Samuel A. Cherry, five months. Second Lieut. Edward S. Farron, Twenty-first Infantry, is ordered to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, as a witness before a general court-martial.

Chief Engineer Peter A. Rearick has been ordered to the receiving-ship Franklin, at Norfolk; Chief Engineer George W. Senner has been detached from the Franklin and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer Henry T. Cleaver has reported his return home, having been detached from the Trenton, and has been placed on waiting orders; Commander Silas Casey has been ordered to command the Wyoming, European Station; Commander John C. Watson has been detached from the Wyoming on the reporting of his relief and ordered to return home.

The United States training-ship Constitution was at Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, West Indies, Dec. 29.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The second night of the Strakosch Opera Company was devoted to a representation of "La Traviata," in which Mlle La Blanche (Miss Davenport) made her first appearance in this City. The rôles of *Alfredo* and *Germont* were assumed by Signor Lazzarini and Signor Storti. The interest of the occasion naturally centred in the performance of the prima donna. She is a young lady of prepossessing appearance, who has the traditional dramatic abilities of her family, and, in some respects, gave a powerful representation. She is not the equal, either in natural voice or acquired skill, of several artists who have been heard of late in the same character, but as an actress she showed much talent. It is, however, as a singer that an operatic artist must be judged, and Mlle. Lablanche can hardly yet claim distinction as a leading soprano. Her voice is light and of musical quality, though somewhat cold. She is evidently an inexperienced singer, and will require more study before she can claim a high position, but she is interesting, and readily commands the attention and sympathies of her audience. She was heartily applauded last night, being called before the curtain several times at the end of each act. Signor Lazzarini will be remembered as a light tenor who sang sweetly and acceptably last season. His *Alfredo* last night was somewhat tame in action, but he sang, in general, very well. The baritone, Signor Storti, made a second success as *Germont*. He has evidently found immediate favor with the public, and made an impression, in whatever he had to do. His "Di Provenza" was given with expression and good taste, and in response to the applause it elicited he repeated the second verse. If Signor Storti has a tendency to make an occasional undue exhibition of his powerful voice, he at least has the merit of singing in tune, and is a careful artist, far above the average. The orchestra and chorus were both good, and did much to make the performance enjoyable. To-night "Faust" is to be presented, with Mlle. Lablanche as *Margherita*, Miss Riesi (her first appearance) as *Siebel*, Signor Lazzarini as *Faust*, Mr. Gottschalk as *Valentine*, and M. Castelmary as *Mephistopheles*, a rôle in which he has made himself famous.

GENERAL MENTION.

"The Palace of Truth" has lately been played with fair success in San Francisco.

It is said that Mrs. D. P. Bowers will retire from the stage at the close of this season.

Mr. Leonard Grover's new comedy, "My Son-in-Law," will soon be produced in Brooklyn.

The first performance of "The False Friend" will occur this evening at the Union Square Theatre.

The last two matinées of "An Arabian Night," at Daly's Theatre, will be given to-day and on Saturday.

It is now stated that Mr. Abbey has engaged Mr. Frank Bangs to support Mr. Edwin Booth during the latter's Spring engagement.

An equestrian afterpiece called "The Brigand" now forms an interesting part of the programme at the Imperial Parisian Circus.

A special matinée performance of "Fairfax," to which actors are freely invited, will be offered to-morrow afternoon at the Park Theatre.

Mr. Bandmann's engagement in Chicago was as unsuccessful as that in this City. Mr. Bandmann is anxious to get out of this unappreciative country.

Mr. Samuel Colville will hereafter be sole director of the California Theatre, though it is not certain that he will retain this position for a long period.

"My Son" will shortly be revived in Boston, where Mr. William Warren's *Herr Weigel* is considered one of that distinguished actor's finest performances.

"She Stoops to Conquer" will be played all this week at Wallack's Theatre. "My Awful Dad," with Mr. Lester Wallack as *Evergreen*, is announced for next Monday night.

Mr. George Vandenhoff, who gave his first readings in Mr. Vale's series, at Chickering Hall, on Monday evening, will be heard again on Friday night in a new Dickens programme.

In a letter written from Texas, Miss Fanny Davenport declares that the current reports about audiences in that far-off region are grossly exaggerated. Her audiences have been uniformly intelligent and respectable.

A Chicago journal observes with hidden pathos that it has become an easy matter, during the current season, to leave New-York as the leading man of a combination, and return, unexpectedly, as a walking gentleman.

"Madame Angot's Daughter" will be performed every night this week at the Broadway Opera-house, by Mr. Orosy's excellent company of singers and actors. Matinées may be attended to-day and on Saturday next.

It should not be forgotten that the grand matinée benefit for the relief of women and children in Ireland will be given at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow afternoon. This performance will be conducted by women, and it will be a charming example of feminine charity.

The company who have been performing in "The Galley Slave," at Niblo's Garden, will be seen for the last times this afternoon and this evening. The play will be presented with an entire change of cast to-morrow night, the principal new-comers being Miss Emily Rigl, Miss Lilly Glover, Mr. Joseph Wheelock, and Mr. Owen Fawcett.

Miss Mary S. Thompson and Miss Genevieve Stebbins, formerly leading instructors in the Boston University School of Oratory, are now giving a series of private readings at the residence of Mrs. John D. Townsend, of this City. Their last reading at Mrs. Townsend's house will be given next Friday morning. Miss Stebbins, by the way, is remarkably proficient in the Delsartean system of gesture, a system which, in our judgment, is far less useful to the actor than to the elocutionist.

SALE OF AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

The sale of an unusually fine collection of American paintings was begun last evening in Leavitt's Art Rooms, at No. 817 Broadway. The lots contained many superior examples by well-known and favorite artists and most of them sold at good prices. Following the example in the "Artists' Fund" sale, the frames were sold separately. Appended is a list of the more prominent examples sold, with the names of the artists, titles of the works, and the prices obtained, exclusive of the frames:

Artist.	Picture.	Price.
F. Dielman	Costume Head	$100
A. J. H. Way	Black Hamburg Grapes	85
J. R. Brevoort	Border of the Abruzzi, Italy	290
James H. Beard	A Scene in the Woods	170
Walter Shirlaw	First Lesson	67
A. Parton	Dingman's Ferry, Del	100
M. F. H. De Haas	Marine	190
Geo. C. Lambdin	Roses (a pair of panels)	90
W. H. Beard	The Discontented Guardsman	99
Eastman Johnson	The New Pet	230
A. F. Tait	Hunting Dogs	140
A. Bierstadt	Moonlight	85
A. T. Bricher	Bright Afternoon	285
A. F. Bellows	At the Old Tavern	290
S. R. Gifford	Hudson River Scene	260
J. McEntee	The Wings of the Morning	625
E. Moran	Sunset over New-York Bay	130
A. H. Wyant	Landscape	357
J. H. Beard	Don't You Know Me?	360
Gil. Gaul	Catching the Bee	210
J. R. Hart	Landscape, Long Island	155
George Inness	Landscape	72
S. Colman	In Venice	150
W. M. Chase	Still Life	340
Brevoort	Sunset—Castle of Heidelberg	215
T. L. Smith	Moonlight Scene	115
W. Hart	Gleams of Light	440
E. Gay	Views on the Bronx, companions	295
W. T. Richards	Wild Flowers and Violets	80
W. Magrath	Getting a Light	140
Thomas Moran	After a Thaw—Communipaw	320
George Inness	Landscape, Clearing Storm	250
W. M. Harnet	The Secretary's Table	100
George L. Brown	View on the Pontine Mashes	885
James H. Beard	My Dog	62

The sale will be continued this evening, when many fine pictures will be disposed of.

CLEANSING MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 20.—The work of sewering this city will begin to-morrow. Col. George E. Waring, with assistant engineers, is here to superintend the work, which it is expected will be completed by the middle of May.

SOME DIPLOMATIC GOSSIP

SCANDAL AND INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA.

THE CAUSE OF THE CZARINA'S ABSENCE—CORRESPONDENCE FOUND IN KABUL—RUSSIAN PLOTS AND AFGHAN DUPLICITY—THE LIKELIHOOD OF WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—"Always interesting in London, Russian gossip is just now peculiarly attractive," I said to a well-known diplomatist yesterday; "may I talk with you about the Czarina? She is very ill?"

"Dangerously; I believe she is on her death-bed."

"What will happen then?"

"How will it affect the Czar, you mean? It is thought he will take advantage of the event to abdicate."

"In that case his son would succeed?"

"Certainly, and he would give Russia a Constitution, which would be a great advance toward pacific relations with England. The more liberal and free a nation becomes the less it wants to fight with England."

"There is a scandal connected with the recent separation of the Czar and his wife, the dying Empress; is it true?"

"I believe it is. The liaison is a matter of public notoriety in St. Petersburg. One day the Empress met the Czar, her husband, driving out with two children. An explanation was demanded and given. The Empress immediately went abroad. It was the birth of a third child that induced the Emperor to lengthen his stay in the Crimea. But here comes in a new feature which gives political importance to the affair. A Nihilist of my acquaintance declares his people had nothing to do with blowing up the imperial train the other day. It was the work of a court party, and the intention was to kill the Czar's paramour."

"A great deal is said about the Russian correspondence found by the English at Kabul; what is to be done with it?"

"It is already printed."

"For the public?"

"Not yet. At present the pages are only secret State papers."

"Will they become a Blue Book?"

"That depends on whether our relations with Russia improve or not."

"Is the correspondence very compromising?"

"The letters and dispatches found at Kabul show that Russia was intriguing all the time with Shere Ali, intriguing and bribing him in every way to break with England, and promising him material aid."

"Was this going on when the Czar and his Government were assuring England that Afghanistan was outside the sphere of their operations?"

"All the time."

"And how far back?"

"Further back than the preliminaries of the war against Turkey; they brought about the insult to the British mission, and they did not cease even after the murder of the Envoy, nor have they finished now."

"Why does not Lord Beaconsfield publish the evidence of Russia's treachery at once?"

"Official etiquette, considerations of State, diplomatic reticence—a dozen things may hold his hand. For my own part, I should give Gladstone and his friends the benefit of an entire exposure of the whole business."

"That might lead to war."

"I think it would."

"Lord Beaconsfield does not want war?"

"No responsible Minister of the Crown wants war, especially in these days."

"Recently you mentioned to me something about Russian agents in India?"

"Russian agents are everywhere, at every Court, in every country. They are always at work in India. If I were Lord Lytton I would hang half a dozen of them; they deserve it even more than some of the poor devils whom Roberts has hanged in Afghanistan."

"Has he sufficient evidence?"

"Enough to hang the entire diplomatic service of the Czar, if he could get hold of the beggars. At Cashmere and Hyderabad Russian agents have been almost openly at work."

"How will it end?"

"Russia hopes for another Indian mutiny."

"What do you think?"

"If Russia is not swamped with internal strife, or unless the Czarevitch comes to the throne and gives the people a Constitution, with promises of a pacific policy in the interest of trade and commerce, I think there will be a war between England and Russia."

"But that is always a daily contingency, is it not?"

"Yes, there is never an hour in which, if we were a punctilious power, we have not sufficient grounds for a declaration of war against Russia. At this moment her operations in the direction of Merv are contrary to all engagements and understandings. And depend upon it, her dispositions mean something even more serious than Merv."

"But is not England already making a counter-movement?"

"Toward Herat, you mean? yes, undoubtedly."

"Yet the English Ministers seem rather to deny it, not openly, but they keep the fact in the background?"

"True, and I was told yesterday by a Minister of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet that the Premier is not prepared to consider the Russian occupation of Merv a *casus belli*, that is, he will not issue an ultimatum upon such an eventuality."

"But he will occupy Herat?"

"I should say so, undoubtedly; if he does not, his scientific frontier will be very much weakened. You will see by the latest files of the Indian papers that we have large supplies at Kandahar, and that great stores of ordnance have gone up to Quettah. The railway to Kandahar will soon be finished, and it is no breach of confidence to tell you that the Government intends to continue the line to Herat, with a steam ferry over the Helmand. That would bother Russia; and, depend upon it, if Lord Beaconsfield does not intend opposing a Russian occupation of Merv, it is because he means to make Herat so formidable that the Muscovite must end his advance at Merv. Herat is capable of being made impregnable, and, connected with our stations and stores by railway, it would complete our scientific frontier beyond shaking."

"What about Persia?"

"There was a King or a General who, with 10,000 men, marched up a hill, and then marched down again. The Shah is to go forth at the head of 10,000 troops. He is to watch over the integrity of the Persian frontier."

"Is he with the English?"

"Persia is not in an enviable position."

"It was said the Russians are all-powerful at Teheran?"

"That is not so now."

"It was said Persia would throw open her roads to the Russian advance toward Merv?"

"The Czar offered to pay for the privilege."

"Has it been granted?"

"No."

"Is there an alliance between Persia and England?"

"There is a good understanding."

"A year ago a traveler told me there was lots of Russian gold at Teheran."

"No doubt, but the English also have money," answered my host.

"Returning to Afghanistan, by the way," I remarked, "considerable treasure was found when Roberts's men broke into the Bala-Hissar."

"Yes, £80,000, or $400,000, as you Americans would put it, all in Russian gold rubles. The English troops got their pay in this Russian coin. There were great stores of brass helmets of Russian manufacture, and among the 210 cannon captured, many are magnificent breech-loading steel guns, which reminds me that our own Government have now resolved only to manufacture breech-loading cannon in the future. Woolwich is very busy on a large order for field and fixed guns. Among other things the victorious army found was a silver jug, and engraved upon it this inscription: 'Presented to Sirdar Nekmahomed, for faithful services to the Russian Government, 1879.' Now this Sirdar Nekmahomed was the General who commanded at Charasib."

"Was Yakoob Khan a traitor to the English?"

"Of course he was."

"Conclusive evidence?"

"Quite. The first direct impeachment of Yakoob Khan was made by one of his own Generals on the eve of the miserable wretch's execution at Kabul. Prior to being strung up he said he wished to confess his crime to the General. Taken before Roberts, he said, 'The Ameer Yakoob Khan signed the death-warrant of Cavagnari, the British Envoy, and it was also by the Ameer Yakoob Khan's orders that the bodies of those who were killed were dragged through the streets of the city.' Asked if he would make this declaration in the presence of the Ameer, he said he would, and being taken into Yakoob Khan's presence he did so, the Ameer making no answer. From that moment Roberts, who had other reasons to be suspicious, put his friend Yakoob under a strong guard, and he was right in getting him out of the way. Lord Lytton quite justified in sending for him to a safe place in India."

"Did Roberts hang that General who confessed?"

"God knows!" said the diplomat, passing the wine.

I called my host's attention to the suggestion of an impious country journalist, who, noticing that a Bishop had ordered prayers to be offered up for our troops in Afghanistan, suggested that as the English lost so few men in their fights, and the Afghans ever so many, would it not be Christian-like to offer up a prayer for the poor Afghans.

"The Afghans are past praying for," said the diplomat, "they are the most treacherous, fanatical, unreliable brutes under the sun."

My friend has not much sympathy with any nation except his own, and he is not always pleasant even to Americans; but his Chateau Margaux is perfection; he has traveled all over the world, and I hold myself greatly privileged to have the entry to his delightful chambers. A chat with "a man who knows" is worth an armful of speculative cables and "hear-say" dispatches.

HELEN OF TYRE.

From the Atlantic Monthly for February.

What phantom is this that appears
Through the purple mists of the years,
Itself but a mist like these?
A woman of cloud and of fire;
It is she; it is Helen of Tyre,
The town in the midst of the seas!

O Tyre! in thy crowded streets
The phantom appears and retreats,
And the Israelites, that sell
Thy lilies and lions of brass,
Look up as they see her pass,
And murmur "Jezebel!"

Then another phantom is seen
At her side, in a gray gabardine,
With beard that floats to his waist;
It is Simon Magus, the Seer;
He speaks, and she pauses to hear
The words he utters in haste.

He says: "From this evil fame,
From this life of sorrow and shame,
I will lift thee and make thee mine;
Thou hast been Queen Candace,
And Helen of Troy, and shalt be
The Intelligence Divine!"

Oh, sweet as the breath of morn,
To the fallen and forlorn
Are whispered words of praise,
For the famished heart believes
The falsehood that tempts and deceives,
And the promise that betrays.

So she follows from land to land
The wizard's beckoning hand,
As a leaf is blown by the gust,
Till she vanishes into night!
O reader, stoop down and write
With thy finger in the dust.

O town in the midst of the seas,
With thy rafts of cedar trees,
Thy merchandise and thy ships,
Thou, too, art become as naught,
A phantom, a shadow, a thought,
A name upon men's lips.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 20.—The schooner E. A. Baisley, Lewis, from Mobile for Fall River, Mass., put into this port this morning, having lost her mainmast and rigging. She has a cargo of 1,400 bales of cotton, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S GREAT STORY

Will be commenced next Monday, in No. 13 of the New-York Weekly. It is entitled "That Dreadful Night."—*Exchange.*

I suffered over 15 years with nervous headache and its attendant evils. Life was a continuous burden. Had the best physicians at great cost. All failed. The Holman pad has cured me.
ALVA HUBBARD, No. 37 North Howard-street, Baltimore. —*Exchange.*

"THAT DREADFUL NIGHT."

Bartley Campbell's new story, "That Dreadful Night," written expressly for the New-York Weekly, will be ready next Monday.—*Exchange.*

IF THIS should meet the eye of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most effect a speedy cure.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE MAINE USURPATION AT AN END; WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING; A NICE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TWO GREAT RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS; DISAGREEMENT OF THE HAYDEN JURY; EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS; WORK AT ALBANY; A WONDERFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

A QUESTION OF PROGRESS; A STRANGE STORY OF DEATH; THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD; EDITORIAL ARTICLES UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS; OUGHT FARMERS TO ENGAGE IN OUTSIDE BUSINESS; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

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Rupture Cured within a stipulated time by the Triumph Truss Company. No. 334 Bowery, New-York. Call or send 10 cents for a descriptive book.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, Jan. 19, of diphtheritic croup, FRANK ELLIOTT, son of William and Mary E. Baldwin, aged 4 years 7 months and 1 day.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 338 East 79th-st., on this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 18, LILLIE B. BROWN, daughter of the late Albert Ellicott Brown.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, Jan. 21.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHURCH.—At Newburg, at the residence of Warren Delano, Miss NANCY F. CHURCH, daughter of Lydia and the late Nathaniel Church, of Fair Haven, Mass.

DAVIS.—On the 20th inst., JANE, wife of William Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 307 East 109th-st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 12:30 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood.

DOMINICK.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at noon, Tuesday, Jan. 20, at his residence in Port Chester, JAMES MILNOR DOMINICK, aged 34 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EVANS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 20, CADWALADER, son of the late Manlius G. Evans, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 9 A. M.

FULLER.—On Monday, 19th inst., MARY SIMONS, wife of Albert C. Fuller.

Funeral services at No. 34 West 38th-st., at 10 A. M., Thursday, 22d inst. Interment at Trenton, N. J.

GRIFFIN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 20, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Thomas Griffin, in the 71st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, William Baldwin, No. 338 East 79th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

HAVILAND.—On Second day, (Monday,) First month, 19th, BENJAMIN S. HAVILAND, in his 58th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 195 Waverly-av., Brooklyn, Fourth day, (Wednesday,) at 4:30 P. M. Remains will be taken to Chappaqua for interment.

☞ Rhode Island and California papers please copy.

KETCHUM.—At Smithtown, Long Island, Jan. 20, KATHERINE V. KETCHUM, widow of the late Charles G. Ketchum.

Funeral at Smithtown on Friday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 7:35 train from Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Friday morning.

LEEDS.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, 1880, HARRIET ELIZA, wife of George Leeds.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 10:30 o'clock, on Thursday morning at her late residence, No. 119 East 54th-st.

LOOMIS.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 19, of pneumonia, the Rev. HARMON LOOMIS, D. D., in the 73d year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Lafayette-Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler's.

POPLE.—At Flushing, Long Island, Jan. 18, 1880, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH, wife of George Pople.

Funeral at St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Long Island City for Main-st. at 2:30 P. M.

SEACOR.—On Monday, 19th, at No. 417 West 23d-st., FRANKLIN B. SEACOR, in his 57th year.

Funeral from M. E. Church, Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Thursday, 22d, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SOLOMON.—Suddenly, MAUD JULIA, youngest child of Judah H. and Augusta Solomon, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Wednesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, from No. 10 West 46th-st. No flowers.

STOUT.—Of consumption, JACOB, son of Bartrel A. Stout, in his 25th year.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Isaac Charlock, No. 22 Vandam-st.

STREET.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, ALEXANDER, infant son of Edwin A. and Katharine Dana Street, in his 3d year.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 218 Washington-av., Thursday, 22d inst., at 11 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Jan. 18, RICHARD WILLIAMS, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. J. E. Adams, No. 151 Macon-st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL

TO THE FRONT!

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

NO. 13 OF THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

READY NEXT MONDAY,

will contain the opening chapters of

AN EXCITING REALISTIC STORY

From the graceful pen of the popular dramatist,

BARTLEY CAMPBELL,

AUTHOR OF

"MY PARTNER," "THE GALLEY SLAVE," "FAIRFAX," &c.

It is a powerful dramatic serial, compact and impressive in description and dialogue, and bears the title of

THAT DREADFUL NIGHT!!

OR,

THE TRAGEDY OF THE BELLE CREOLE.

Most of the scenes are laid in the South-west, and some of the characters will be recognized as faithful portraitures of well-known types peculiar to that section. The action of the story is brisk and exciting, and the plot is extremely interesting without being complicated.

NO. 13 OF THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY

WILL ALSO CONTAIN AN ACCURATE

LIKENESS OF BARTLEY CAMPBELL,

AUTHOR OF

THAT DREADFUL NIGHT.

JANUARY NUMBER.

THE

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER:

1. ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By KARL HILLEBRAND.
2. LANDLORDS AND LAND LAWS. By Prof. JOHN STUART BLACKIE.
3. JUSTINIAN. By ROBERT BUCHANAN.
4. HERBERT SPENCER ON THE DATA OF ETHICS. By Prof. CALDERWOOD.
5. THE LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS. By MATTHEW BROWNE.
6. THE CHARACTER AND WRITINGS OF CYRUS THE GREAT IN CONNECTION WITH A RECENT DISCOVERY. By Canon RAWLINSON.
7. THE RELATION OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS TO TIME. By Prof. MIVART.
8. THE CHINESE DRAMA. By ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.
9. PHILOSOPHY IN THE LAST FORTY YEARS. First Article. By Prof. LOTZE.
10. CONTEMPORARY LIFE AND THOUGHT IN RUSSIA. By T. S., St. Petersburg.
11. CONTEMPORARY LIFE AND THOUGHT IN ITALY. By Signor ROBERTO STUART.

ALSO,

WHITE WINGS: A YACHTING ROMANCE. By WILLIAM BLACK. Chapters XVII. to XIX. From Cornhill Magazine.

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Second evening and closing sale of AMERICAN PAINTINGS. Superb examples of the most distinguished artists.

THURSDAY EVENING, at Reichard's Art Rooms, No. 226 5th-av., (by permission.)
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THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at Clinton Hall.
Now on exhibition.
PRIVATE LIBRARY—STANDARD LITERATURE, English and American. Some Law Books, &c.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, now on exhibition, Private collection of Oil Paintings and Engravings. Some very desirable and fine. Well worth the attention of Collectors.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 24, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland must be specially addressed;) and at 9:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow; on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed;) and at 9:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Canada, via Havre; on Thursday, at 10 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed;) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed;) and at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed;) and at 1 P. M., for Scotland direct by steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Jan. 20. The mails for Jamaica, Greytown, and Colombia leave New-York Jan. 21. The mails for Hayti, St. Domingo, and Turk's Island leave New-York Jan. 20. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York Jan. 20. The mails for Havana leave New-York Jan. 21 and 24. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York Jan. 21. The mails for Hayti leave New-York Jan. 22. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Jan. 22 and 24. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Jan. 23. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Jan. 23 and 24. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Feb. 7. The mails for Australia leave San Francisco Feb. 16.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1880.

INCURABLES NO LONGER! BRIGHT'S disease, diabetes, dropsy, paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, malarial poison, nervous debility, incontinence, gravel, stone, suppression, ulceration, varicose, kidney, bladder, prostate gland, and associate disease. A Medical Treatise, giving directions for their permanent cure without mercury, arsenic, opium, iron, quinine, copaiba, cubebs, oils, knife, caustic, sounds, pain, or confinement, by the European and American Medical Bureau Specialty Physicians' prescriptions, and Asahel Natural Mineral Spring Water, can be had free. Offices, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICA'S PLACE IN HISTORY.—FOUR lectures by Prof. JOHN FISKE. First lecture: "The Discovery of America, and its Heroes, from Leif Ericsson to Magellan." To-night, Jan. 21, 8 o'clock, at CHICKERING HALL. Course tickets, with reserved seats, $2; single tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents, on sale at SCHUBERTH'S, No. 23 Union-square. After 6 o'clock on sale at the hall.

PATENTS.

S. H. WALES & SON, publishers Scientific News, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York, solicitors of American and foreign patents. We have had 25 years' experience. Inventors can consult with us free of charge.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A NOVEL.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE,
Author of "Garth," "Bressant," &c.

From the London Athenæum.

Taken merely as a work of art, "Sebastian Strome" may be pronounced the most powerful novel Mr. Hawthorne has ever written. Indeed, we may go further, and say that not many more remarkable novels by any author have appeared of late. The story is interesting, and, moving swiftly and strongly along, it carries the reader with it.

From the London Spectator.

This is a story marked by very irregular power, but very powerful throughout. * * * It is not easy to conceive any sketches finer and more subtly drawn than those of Mr. and Mrs. Strome, and of Sebastian's friend Smillet. These three are not common pictures. They are painted without the smallest straining after effect, but with the vividness of real genius.

8vo, paper cover, price, 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

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MEMOIRS OF MADAME DE REMUSAT.

SECOND VOLUME.

The second volume of the "Memoirs of Madame De Remusat" will be ready in a few days.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 20.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

SALES TO 3 P. M.

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 20.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The stock speculation was weak in the early dealings, and prices declined ¼ to 2½ ₩ cent. in the general list, while Kansas Pacific fell off 7 and Louisville and Nashville 6½ ₩ cent. The decline in Kansas Pacific was due to sales induced by the developments which create the belief that the expectations of a stock dividend are not likely to be realized. The break in Louisville and Nashville was caused by dispatches to the effect that the company had not succeeded in securing the amount of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis stock necessary to accomplish the proposed lease. Pacific Mail fell off on a renewal of the rumors current yesterday to the effect that the relations between the company and the Pacific railroads were not altogether harmonious, but in the final dealings the stock became strong and recovered. During the afternoon speculation developed a strong and even buoyant tone, and under large purchases for both the long and short account an advance ranging from ½ to 4½ ₩ cent. was established in the entire list. Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans, Louisville and Nashville, Kansas Pacific, and Kansas and Texas led the upward movement. The transactions in the last-named were especially large, round amounts of the stock changing hands toward the close. The coal stocks, the Grangers, and the Vanderbilt shares were also conspicuous in the improvement.

The transactions aggregated 298,322 shares, including 48,820 Erie, 43,900 Kansas and Texas, 24,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 20,800 Pacific Mail, 14,800 Western Union, 12,440 Wabash, 12,410 Central Arizona, 12,200 Union Pacific, 10,400 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 10,300 New-Jersey Central, 9,500 Lake Shore, 8,500 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 6,600 North-western, 6,400 Marietta and Cincinnati, 4,700 Canada Southern, and 4,550 St. Paul.

North-west common fell off from 91 to 90⅜, and rose to 91¼; St. Paul common fell off from 76⅞ to 76⅝, and rose to 77½; Lake Shore fell off from 101½ to 100½, and advanced to 101⅝; Canada Southern fell off from 70⅞ to 70½, and later sold up to 71¾; Michigan Central fell off from 90½ to 89⅝, and recovered to 90½; Erie rose from 43 to 43⅜, fell off to 42¼, and advanced to 43⅞. The preferred declined from 69¼ to 67⅝, and recovered to 69¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 85⅝ to 84¼, and rallied to 85½; Delaware and Hudson declined from 75¾ to 74⅞, and closed at 75; New-Jersey Central rose from 81¾ to 82⅜, fell off to 80⅜, and recovered to 81⅞; Reading fell off from 69¼ to 68¾, and closed at 69⅛; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans advanced from 38⅞ to 44½, reacted to 42¾, and closed at 43¾; C., C. and I. C. rose from 22½ to 23⅜, reacted to 22½, and closed at 23¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 37 to 38, fell off to 36½, and closed at 37½; the preferred advanced from 67 to 68½, and Houston and Texas from 65 to 67⅞; Kansas Pacific dropped from 104 to 97, and recovered to 100; Louisville and Nashville broke from 112½ to 106, and rallied to 110½; Manhattan Elevated fell off from 52 to 51½; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred declined from 16 to 15½, and Second from 11¼ to 10⅝, but the former closed at 15⅞, and the latter at 11¼; Cedar Falls and Minneapolis declined from 22 to 20¾, and recovered to 21½; Kansas and Texas fell off from 42⅝ to 42⅛, rose to 43¾, reacted to 42½, and advanced to 45⅜; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from 83¾ to 85¾, and declined to 82; Ohio and Mississippi sold at 29⅝@30⅛; St. Paul and Sioux City rose from 40 to 41¼, and closed at 41; the preferred fell off from 80¼ to 79½; Wabash rose from 42½ to 43⅞; the preferred advanced from 66⅜ to 67¾, reacted to 66⅞, and closed at 67⅝; St. Louis and San Francisco fell off from 43 to 42, and closed at 42⅞; the preferred declined from 55¼ to 52½, and closed at 55; the preferred declined from 75 to 73, and closed at 73½; Iron Mountain rose from 52½ to 53½; Union Pacific declined from 96⅜ to 95¼, rose to 96½, fell off to 93½, and recovered to 96¼; Pacific Mail rose from 41 to 41⅝, fell off to 40½, and recovered to 41⅝; Western Union rose from 103⅜ to 104, fell off to 102½, and recovered to 104; Atlantic and Pacific declined from 42⅜ to 41½. Among investment shares, New-York Central fell off from 133½ to 132¾, and rose to 134; Pittsburg advanced from 111 to 112; Illinois Central declined from 103⅜ to 102½, and recovered to 103⅜; Pullman Palace Car sold up to 117¼. Among mining shares, Central Arizona rose from 16⅜ to 16¾, fell off to 14, and recovered to 14⅞; Sutro sold at 3¾; Boston Water Power rose from 11¼ to 12⅛, and closed at 12¼.

The Money market was easy, and call borrowers, on pledge of ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals, supplied their requirements at 5@6 ₩ cent. On Government bonds the rates were 3@4 ₩ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛ off, selling ⅛ premium; Charleston, scarce, buying ⅛ premium, 3-16 discount; New-Orleans, commercial, 75c. to $1 discount, bank par; St. Louis, $1 ₩ 1,000 premium; Chicago easier, 50 to 60 premium; Boston, 20c. discount.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for British Consols, which were quoted at 97⅞@98 for both money and the account. United States bonds advanced ⅛ ₩ cent. for new 4s and 5s, and declined ⅛ for 4½s. The new 4s sold at 107⅞, 4½s at 110⅞, and 5s at 105⅞. Among American railway securities, the only changes were a decline of ¾ ₩ cent. in Erie common, to 44¼; ⅜ on Reading, which sold down to 36, and a reaction of ½ on New-Jersey Central Consols, which fell off to 109½. Bar Silver was quoted at 52½d. ₩ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 51½. At Paris, the 3 ₩ cent. Rentes closed, as on last evening, at 81f. 57½c., and the rate of exchange on London was 25f. 18½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was extremely dull, and rates were barely steady. Bankers' bills sold at $4 82¼@$4 82½ for 60 days, and $4 84@$4 84¼ for demand; cables at $4 84¼@$4 84½, and commercial at $4 80@$4 81.

Government bonds were a shade easier. The sales included $171,000 6s of 1881 at 104⅝, and $95,000 4s at 104⅝. In railroad bonds the dealings were large, especially in the Kansas and Texas issues, of which $219,000 Firsts sold at 99½@102@101½, and $1,250,000 Seconds at 61@62⅞@61@65; C., C. and I. C. Incomes fell off from 47 to 45½, and recovered to 47, the transactions amounting to $124,000; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, Series B, were firm at 67, and do. Currency 6s at 42⅜@42½; International Seconds Purchasing Committee receipts rose from 40⅜ to 42, and reacted to 41; Erie consolidated Seconds fell off from 87¾ to 87⅛, and advanced to 88⅛; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Firsts rose from 64 to 64⅞; Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Firsts sold up to 102, Seconds to 78¼, Canada Southern Firsts to 91, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 111, Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 117¾, and Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons to 116. State bonds were generally firm. District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 89, Louisiana Consols at 46½, and Alabama Class A at 60⅜@60; Virginia deferred declined to 9¼; North Carolina Funding act of 1866 and 1868 sold at 10.

The exports of domestic produce from the Port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,687,823, against $5,950,349 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,866,962 in 1878.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1880.

Receipts	$1,984,891 82
Payments	1,135,535 89
Balance, coin	101,182,448 27
Balance, note	6,827,911 97

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 20.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

Total sales ... 298,322

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103	103½
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103	103½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅝	104¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104⅝	104¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅝	102¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅜	107½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅜	107½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	104⅜	104½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104⅜	104½
United States currency 6s, 1895	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	122	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$136,083,380
Balances	4,145,023

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

And the following for railway mortgages:

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 20.

The following are the earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the second week in January: 1880, $86,228; 1879, $41,340; increase, $44,888.

The following are the earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Road for the first week in January: 1879, $80,912; 1880, $125,000; increase, $44,088.

A dispatch from Philadelphia states that the annual meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was held to-day. The annual report showed the net income for the year to be $3,543,382 46; interest on bonds, dividends, &c., $3,520,019 15; leaving $23,363 31 to the credit of profit and loss. The following officers were elected: President, Charles Hartshorne; Directors, Daniel Thomas, Ashbel Welch, William L. Conyngham, A. Pardee, William A. Ingham, George B. Markele, Robert H. Sayre, H. E. Packer, J. J. Blakesleeve, R. A. Packer, E. P. Wilbur, and Joseph Patterson.

The meeting of the St. Louis and San Francisco officers in regard to the Pacific coast extension, called for to-day, has been adjourned until to-morrow. The freight traffic of the road has increased so rapidly of late that 700 new cars and 12 locomotives have been ordered, to be ready in May next. The road is now in full connection with the Atchison and Topeka at Sevey.

The Bodie Consolidated Mining Company has declared dividend No. 7, of *Twenty-five cents ₩ share*, payable at the office of Laidlaw & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, Feb. 2, on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency.

The Board of Trustees of the La Plata Mining and Smelting Company, of Leadville, Col., have declared a dividend of *Seven and a half cents ₩ share* (par value $10) on the capital stock, payable on Saturday, Jan. 31, at the office of the company. The statement of the financial condition of the company will be found in our advertising columns.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

The South Bulwer Mining Company has levied an assessment of 25 cents per share.

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—The following were the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

ASHES—Slow of sale at previous figures.

BRICKS—A very moderate inquiry noted, with values quoted somewhat weaker and irregular.

CANDLES—Trade dull; quotations as before.

COAL—Has been in generally slack demand within our previous range.

COFFEE—Rio dull to-day, at previous prices. We quote ordinary invoices at 14¼c.@14½c.; fair at 15½c.@15¾c.; good at 16c.@16¼c.; prime at 16¾c.@16⅞c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, at 15½c.@16c.... Receipts of Rio and Santos for the week, 11,568 bags; sales, 14,991 bags; stock in first hands here this morning, 189,278 bags, and as all the distributing ports, 290,052 bags. Stock in second hands here, 175,887 bags, and at Baltimore, 71,843 bags; afloat and loading for United States to Dec. 19, 1879, 92,988 bags; purchased for United States to Jan. 17, (4,500 bags Santos,) 117,500 bags; making a total visible supply of 749,075 bags. Delivered from warehouse during the week—Baltimore, 12,749 bags; New-York, 27,875 bags; total, 40,354 bags.... Other kinds inactive within our previous range; 40 bags San Domingo sold on private terms.

COTTON—In the option line, a fair business has been reported, at an advance of about 4@6 points, closing barely steady.... A dull market noted for early deliveries at an improvement of 1-16c. ₩ lb.... Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 497 bales, including 297 bales to spinners, and 200 bales to shippers.... Low Middling quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c.; Strict Low Middling at 12⅝@12 11-16c.; Middling at 12¾c.@12⅞c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 109,200 bales of Middling.... The receipts to-day have been 23,105 bales, and thus far this week, 93,048 bales, (against 68,670 bales same time preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 3,592,692 bales, against 3,554,797 bales in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 15,497 bales; to the Continent, 8,856 bales; to France, 4,210 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 935,431 bales.... Stock in New-York to-day, 216,760 bales.

Option sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
January	1,700	12.67@12.80
February	13,400	12.72@12.92
March	39,000	12.96@13.13
April	28,300	13.16@13.31
May	10,500	13.35@13.50
June	8,300	13.51@13.64
July	1,200	13.61@13.75
August	2,200	13.71@13.88

Transferable orders issued at 12.85.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
January	12.74@12.75	12.80@12.82
February	12.81@12.82	12.87@12.88
March	13.04@	13.08@13.09
April	13.22@13.23	13.26@13.27
May	13.41@13.42	13.45@13.46
June	13.58@13.59	13.60@13.62
July	13.68@13.69	13.70@13.72
August	13.79@13.80	13.82@13.84

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

January	12.84	May	13.45
February	12.90	June	13.65
March	13.10	July	13.75
April	13.29	August	13.84

FISH—A moderate call noted since our last for the leading kinds, with values quoted about as before.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been generally quiet at irregular and, in most instances, weaker prices. City Mill Extras have been exceptionally active for shipment, but buyers have had the advantage as to values under freer offerings.... Sales have been reported since our last of 16,250 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were 1,800 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 40@$5 85 for inferior to choice, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; 5,250 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 50@$6 85 for fair to fancy, mainly at $6 50@$6 60 for fair to good brands; and South American brands quoted at $6 60@$6 90, (the latter for fancy;) ...

FRUIT—A very moderate business has been reported since our last at about former rates....

GRAIN—Less activity has been reported in Wheat, to-day, on, however, a less variable market. Winter Wheat has been rather less freely dealt in in the way of options, which opened somewhat steadier, and were subsequently advanced about ⅛c.@¾c. a bushel, but reacted again toward the close to about the latest figures of yesterday. Early deliveries were very quiet, but held with firmness, offerings having been quite limited. Shippers were generally passive. No. 1 White attracted some attention, mostly for the Continent. Spring Wheat has been without reported movement, or important inquiry, and quoted unsettled and nominal as to values. Western reports were of tamer and irregular markets.... Cable advices indicative of no changes of moment.... Sales have been reported of 1,201,000 bushels, (of which 97,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 56,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 45½@$1 46, afloat, and $1 48 in store, ...

HAY AND STRAW generally very firm....

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic, sales recently reported of 5,000 half-pieces at 9½c.@11c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been in moderate request since our last, within the previous range.

METALS—Iron actively sought after at buoyant prices on reduced offerings; ... Straits Tin, at $24@$24 50; 150 tons Australian Tin, spot and future, $23 50@$24; 10 tons, L. and N., $23 25.... Banca now quoted at $26; Straits, $24 75; Australian and Billiton, $24 50; English Refined, $24 25; L. and N., $23 50.... London quotes Straits £98 for spot and £99 16s. for futures; Singapore cables, $31; parity of $24 50 here.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin dull, with Strained to good Strained at $1 60@$1 65, and other grades proportionately.... Tar very quiet at $1 85@$2 12½.... City Pitch at $3.... Spirits of Turpentine inactive, with merchantable quoted at the close at 43c.@43½c.

OILS—Trade has been more active since our last, with values generally quoted strong, in instances higher.... Of Refined Yellow Cotton-seed-oil, a sale of 100 bbls. for February option, noted at 46c.... Of Crude Sperm, sales reported here of 300 bbls., for export, at $1 06; 100 bbls. at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, on private terms.... And of American Linseed, 150,000 gallons, deliveries extending to April, at 78c.@81c., quoted at the close at 81c.@82c. Calcutta Linseed now quoted at $5¼.

PETROLEUM—Refined very quiet and weak; quoted, for forward delivery here, at 7¾c.@7⅞c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 10⅛c.@12c. for standard to fancy brands.... Crude at 7c.@7½c. in shipping order here.... Naphtha at 6⅞c.@7c.... At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅞c. asked.... At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7⅝c. asked.... At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 45,000 bbls. here, and 266,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 05⅛@$1 06⅞, closing at $1 05⅝ bid.

PROVISIONS—Business in the line of Hog products has been more active, in the instance of Lard and Bacon to a fair extent for export account, opening lower and weak, but closing more firmly.... Mess Pork has been in better demand for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $12 50@$12 75 for ordinary brands of Old Mess; sales of 750 bbls. at $13 50@$13 75 for uninspected new, and $14 25 for inspected do., and $12 50@$12 75 for old.... Other kinds inactive; ... Cut-meats about steady, with Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5½c.@5¾c.; Smoked do. at 6¾c.; Pickled Hams at 8c.@8¼c.; ... Western Steam Lard has been active for early delivery, and quoted as closing firm.... City Steam Lard in demand; ... Refined Lard quiet; ... Beef dull but steady ... And tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess $21 50@$23; Philadelphia do. at $21.... Beef Hams inactive, with best Western quoted at $16 50.... A moderate inquiry noted for the better qualities of Butter and Cheese at generally steady prices.... Eggs also in moderate demand, within the range of 18c.@19c. for good to fancy marks.... Tallow quoted firm, with sales reported of 230,000 lb. at 6¾c.@6 13-16c.... Stearine dull; City quoted at 8⅝c., and Western at 7¾c.@8c.

RICE—A good demand noted, at hardening prices, with Carolina, fair to choice, quoted at 7c.@7½c.; Rangoon, $6@$6 25, duty paid; do., $3 12½@$3 25, in bond.

SALT—A weak market reported since our last, on a very moderate call for supplies.

SALTPETRE—Dull at previous figures.

SOAP—Selling moderately in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted steady at 7½c.@7¾c.; Colgate's Family, 7⅛c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—Most kinds in light request, at about previous quotations.

STARCH—Has been in demand, with Corn quoted at 6⅞c.@8½c.; Potato, 4c.@4½c.

SUMAC—A slow trade noted, even in a jobbing way, with Sicily quoted at from $80@$85 for inferior to fancy, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $47 50@$60.

SUGARS—Raw continue in fair demand on the basis of 7⅞c.@8c. for fair to good Refining Cuba.... Sales reported of 10,402 mats Manila at 6⅝c.; 652 ceroons Mexican Clayed at 7¼c.; 118 hhds. St. Croix at 7 3-16c.; 29 hhds. and 29 tcs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c.; 236 hhds. French and English Islands at 7⅛c.@7¼c.... A good inquiry noted for Refined Sugars, with Cut-loaf quoted at 10c.@10¼c.; Crushed, 10c.; Powdered, 10c.; Granulated, 9⅞c.@9¾c.; Soft White, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7½c.@8⅞c.

TEAS—Of Green, 1,600 half-chests sold on private terms; market firm.

TOBACCO—Trade has been to a moderate aggregate at generally steady prices. Sales include 450 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 3½c.@12½c.; 350 cases 1878 Pennsylvania, 12½c.@16c.; 750 cases 1878 State, 9½c.@10c.; 100 cases 1878 Housatonic, (Conn.) 20c.@22c.; 350 cases 1878 Connecticut Seconds, 10c.@11c.; 50 cases 1878 Ohio, 8c.@9½c.; 200 cases Sundries, 12c.@15c.; 500 bales Havana, 80c.@$1 10.

WHISKY—Without reported movement to-day at $1 15.

FREIGHTS—More animation has been reported today, chiefly in the Grain interest, at somewhat steadier rates on berth, but at weaker and irregular figures, some of the contracts at the outports having been at extraordinarily low quotations.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 6,169 bales; gross, 6,979 bales; exports, to France, 7,287 bales; to the Continent, 693 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 314,988 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 3,291 bales; gross, 3,298 bales; exports, to the Continent, 5,200 bales; sales, 100 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 81,116 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 20.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 1,383 bales; exports, to the Continent, 990 bales; coastwise, 251 bales; stock, 74,096 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 2,150 bales; exports, coastwise, 672 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 75,274 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12c.; receipts, 2,374 bales; shipments, 1,638 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 118,137 bales.

THE NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 20.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 40c. Rosin firm; Strained, $1 27½; good Strained, $1 30. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip, $2 60. Tar quiet, at $1 20. Corn steady; prime White, 64c.; Mixed, 67½c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, Tuesday, Jan. 20:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Executors of John H. Graham, deceased, sold the following described property: Brick buildings, with two lots together in size 50 by 196 by 48.9 by 194.2, Nos. 628 and 630 Broadway, east side, 125 feet south of Bleecker-st., sold for $55,600 each, to J. H. Mahoney; three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 89.7 by 25.5 by 84.4, No. 45 Bond-st., south side, west of Bowery, sold for $11,900, to John D. Wendel; four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 121st-st., south side, 100 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $9,100, to Ottinger Brothers; two lots, each 25.2 by 100, on 2d-av., north-east corner of 121st-st., sold for $6,600, to James W. Taylor; brick mansion and barn, with plot of land 588 by 459.6 by 582 by 465, on Powell-av., south-west corner of North Plank road, Newburg, N. Y., sold for $12,000, to James W. Taylor. Also, at public auction, sold the two-story brick building, with lot 25 by 60, No. 745 6th-av., west side, 75 feet north of 42d-st., for $22,025, to Thomas Lewis.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Executors, sold two frame houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, on Courtlandt-av., south-west corner of 156th-st., for $6,875, to Richard Wagner; and one lot, 25 by 100, on Courtlandt-av., north-west corner of 156th-st., sold for $1,925, to Sarah Wagner.

Howard W. Coates, partition sale, Isaac Dayton, Esq., Referee, sold the two three-story brick dwellings, four-story brick building, and two-story brick shop, with plot of land 71.6 by 87.6 by 71.8 by 88, Nos. 20, 22, and 24 North Moore-st., south side, between Varick and Hudson sts., for $22,980, to Robert Beattie, Jr.

Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, Frank A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, sold the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 122 Henry-st., south side, 236.4 feet east of Pike-st., for $5,900, to Joseph J. O'Donohue.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Henry F. Pultz, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.1 by 81, on Avenue A, east side, 16.8 feet south of 87th-st., for $7,000, to John J. Nathans, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Broome-st., s. s., 62.6 ft. e. of Allen-st., 37.6x87.6, and, also, s. s. Broome-st., 50 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 25x87.6; William V. Leary, Referee, to Elizabeth C. Floyd ... $42,000

Broome-st., s. e. corner of Allen-st., 62.6x87.6; Same to Same ... 45,000

Orchard-st., e. s., 102.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x87.9; Newman Cowen and wife to Rosalie Feldman ... 17,250

Spring-st., No. 18; Patrick Campbell and wife to Michael Ward ... 8,000

...

LEASES RECORDED.

...

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

...

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Patterson, Jeannette C., to William H. Barnes ... $1,032

Reed, J., to Lucy Norris ... 5,000

Varnum, J. M., Trustee, &c., to A. W. Austin, Executor, &c. ... 6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A SOLID INVESTMENT.—NORTH-WEST CORner of Broadway, 30th-st., and 6th-av., embracing three fronts, 104 feet 9 inches on Broadway, 270 feet on 30th-st., and 50 feet on 6th-av. A rare opportunity is now offered to capitalists in this property. For sale by JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 38TH-ST.—FOR SALE—A magnificent large plot on the north-east corner of Broadway and 38th-st., 98 feet front by 140 feet deep. An extraordinary fine bargain is here offered. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No 1,235 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND 49TH-ST.—FOR SALE—On the north-west corner, 126 feet on Broadway by an average depth of more than 100 feet; a great purchase for some one. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. AND 126TH-ST.—FOR SALE—On the south-west corner, consisting of five choice lots, 100 feet front by 120 feet deep; superb location and a very desirable plot. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.—Three-story 20 foot high-stoop residence; fair order; a bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 60TH-ST.—SUPERB full-size residence; will sell at a bargain, with or without the new furniture. Possession.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., or 661 5th-av.

WILLIAM H. FALCONER & SON,
REAL ESTATE, NO. 100 4TH-AV.,
Established 1853.
SELLING, LETTING, AND COLLECTING RENTS
Carefully attended to, and returns promptly made.

UNION-SQUARE.—THE VERY VALUABLE property at the south-west corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., for sale in fee; lot 28 to 41 feet on street, and 92½ to 95½ feet on avenue. Address OWNER, Room No. 81 Drexel Building.

HARLEM.—FINE HOUSES, LOWEST PRICES; best streets, and 5th and Madison avs.
PORTER & CO.,
No. 173 East 125th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 47TH-ST., 100 FEET from Madison-av.; desirable location for French flats or private stables; terms very easy.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE HOUSES, BEtween Madison and 5th avs.
IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST., a full-size house and lot; price, $55,000. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR MANUFACTORIES, Chemical Works, &c., blocks of lots, with bulkhead waterfront, on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn.
R. A. YOUNG,
Engineer, &c., No. 20 Exchange-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—NOS. 145 AND 149 EAST 52D-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
EAST FIFTY-SECOND-STREET.—The two three-story and basement brick dwellings, Nos. 145 and 149 East 52d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., each 16.6x45 feet. Lots, 100.5 feet.
ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,
250 SHARES EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, PAR $100.
100 shares German-American Bank, par $75.
10 shares Sterling Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
$8,000 City of St. Paul 6 per cent. bonds, due 1900, June and December.
$2,500 Toledo, Logansport and Burlington First Mortgage 7 per cent. sinking fund bonds, February and August.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 26 AND 28
WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEAR 6TH-AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JAN. 22,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,
under the direction of
GEO. G. DEWITT, Jr., Referee.
The two four-story brick houses and lots Nos. 26 and 28 Washington-place. No. 26 is 27 by 97 feet; No. 28 is 20 feet front, 6 feet 7 inches rear, 92 feet east side, and irregular on west side.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, north-west corner of Macdougal and 4th sts., fronting directly on Washington-square, will be sold at auction, by SCOTT & MYERS, auctioneers, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. For particulars inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD, & CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADway, store, basement, and sub-basement, 50x200; modern building, with steam for hoisting and heating; now offered at reduced rent; immediate possession; will be divided if required. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FLOORS TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURing, with steam power.
THE CHALMERS-SPENCE CO., 514 East 9th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences on Upper Broadway, Saratoga Springs; good stable and carriage-house; lot, 60x380 feet; price moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 1,586, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

$20,000.—WANTED A PARTY TO BUY two leases on very valuable mica property; one of them believed to produce the best mica found in the world. Address F. A. W., Box No. 113 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A THREE OR FOUR story house, between 38th and 57th sts., 4th and 6th avs. IRVING & LORD, No. 25 William-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BEERS BROS., ESTATE MANAGERS, NO. 52 West 32d-st.; property wanted, to let, and for sale; bank references.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JAN. 20, 1880.
MR. FRANK E. HAFEL AND MY SON, E. K. HANCE, have been admitted to an interest in my business, which in the future will be continued under the firm name of GEO. G. HANCE & CO.
GEO. G. HANCE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,307 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY House. Ladies' private office. Diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A COMPETENT LADY, LATELY A TEACHER, desires employment in an office or household; is skillful with the pen; would travel as governess; references exchanged. Address K. C. R., Post Office Box No. 3,602, City.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; understands dress-making, or do waiting in small family; good City reference. Call at No. 251 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG COMPETENT English Protestant woman; would wait on a lady and sew; City or country; City references. Address J. F., Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl in private family, or chamber-work and sewing; good City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 329 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; the best of reference given. Address No. 209 East 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, chamber-maid and assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 906 2d-av.

COOK—WAITER.—BY MAN AND WIFE; LONG practice; together or separate; no incumbrance; cook understands all sorts of made-up dishes, desserts; excellent baker; man first-class waiter, here and in Europe, as testimonials will certify. Address, two days, W. C., Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK—USEFUL GIRL.—BY A MOTHER AND daughter; mother as cook, washer and ironer; little girl, 14 years, will make herself useful; City or country; reference. Call at No. 323 East 29th-st., second floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands French and American cooking, and all desserts; best City reference. Address A. G., Box No. 271 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN in small family; good bread baker; willing to assist with washing; best reference. Call, for two days, at No. 241 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; excellent bread and pastry baker; understands soups, meats, poultry, and game; excellent City reference. Call at No. 50 King-st., in rear.

COOK.—BY SCOTCHWOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can serve dinner-parties, baking, pastry, and all kinds sweets; best City reference. Address S. W., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City references. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class cook, washer, and ironer; first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 202 East 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family in the City; best City reference. Call at No. 1,157 Broadway, in worsted store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable girl, 25; speaks four languages and understands dress-making; best reference. Address D. S., Box No. 314 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, CApable of taking entire charge; bring infant up on bottle; best City reference; willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 108 West 13th-st.

NURSE.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, UNDERstands feeding on the bottle; takes full charge of infant; seven years' best City references from last place. Call at No. 26 East 30th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN (PROTestant) as nurse to growing children; competent to take full charge; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 594 2d-av., first floor, front.

NURSE.—AS FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT INfant's nurse to bring up on bottle; takes baby from monthly nurse; best City references. Call at No. 106 East 28th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse or wait on a lady; good sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 346 West 37th-st., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A RESPECTable girl as seamstress and maid; 12 years' reference from last place. Address E. R., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a girl as first-class seamstress and competent chamber-maid; thoroughly understands both; best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 24th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands making all kinds salads, care of silver, serving of wines; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 332 East 36th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant girl in a private family; has best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 558 2d-av., near 31st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; first-class City reference. Call at No. 432 7th-av.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—FIRST-class, by a young German girl; good references. Apply at No. 108 East 27th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to engage with private family, later part of week or Wednesday or Thursday; best references. Call or address Mrs. McM., No. 243 West 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, gentlemen's and family washing to take home; terms reasonable; good references. Mrs. Green, No. 153 West 31st-st., basement.

WASHING AND IRONING AND GOING out to day's work. Call at No. 20 Minetta-lane, first floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN washing by the day; first-class washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., Room 14.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, FAMily washing or by the dozen; good reference. Call or address Mrs. White, No. 336 East 36th-st.

WORK IN A RESTAURANT BY A YOUNG woman; understands her business thoroughly. Address Rose McDonald, corner Canal and West sts., over Collin's Hotel.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; careful City and country driver; first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address L., for two days, No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; sober and trustworthy, with long experience in the business; can come with unexceptionable reference. Call on or address T. K., No. 205 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and plain gardener; first-class groom and careful driver; four years' recommendation from last employer. Address T. W., No. 105 King-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO PERfectly understands his business, and can be fully recommended in every respect. Apply at 30 West 24th-st.

GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—BY A SINgle man, Protestant; is fully competent for either branch; can milk; good City reference. Address H. R., Box No. 262 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man, (25,) Englishman; understands his business thoroughly; has five years' excellent reference from last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 292 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

JANITOR.—BY AN ENGINEER AND MACHINist; can do steam plumbing and gas-fitting; the best City reference. Address J. B., Box 200 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY COMPETENT YOUNG GERMAN, who lived five years with American family as waiter, and did office work, collecting, errands, &c.; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address H., Box No. 275 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, with the highest testimonials from last employer as to capabilities and sobriety; is a first-class caterer; no objection to any part. Address Joseph, Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (colored) as a first-class waiter in a private family; will be highly recommended. Call or address H. H., No. 7 West 9th-st., until engaged.

WAITER.—IN A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-house or restaurant. Address J. A., No. 351 East 17th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A YOUTH OVER 18; must be a good penman; salary, $4 a week. Address, in own handwriting, X. Y. Z., Box No. 131 Times Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. DORWIN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 14th day of January, 1880, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of William E. Dorwin, of Pompton Plains, in the County of Passaic, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, New-Jersey, Room 4, 1st National Bank Building, before John S. Barkalow, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,776.—In the matter of JAMES M. KEEP, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the United States Court-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on Tuesday, the third day of February, A. D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
j7-law3wW W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that JOSEPH WEST, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months from the date hereof.—Dated January 19th, 1880.
H. W. HULSEY, Assignee,
GOULD & LUM, 94 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.
Att'ys, Newark, N. J. ja21-law6wW

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown, to New-York or Boston, avoiding the meridian of 50 or 45 lat. long., or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 or 45 lat. or nothing to the north of 43.

PIER NEW-YORK, FOOT OF GANSEVOORT STREET, PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ROTHIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, noon
SALLA.....Wednesday, Jan. 28, 7 A. M.
PARSIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4 11:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Feb. 11 6 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage passage at low rates from all ports of Europe at very reduced rates. Through bills of lading issued for baggage and freight and passage tickets issued by the Company's agents.

OFFICE, 4 FINCHURCH-AVE., LONDON.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lloyd Maury, U. S. N. on both outward and homeward passages.

ADRIATIC, Capt. Jameson.....Thurs., Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Sat., Jan. 31, 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parker.....Thursday, Feb. 5, noon.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $35.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For freight or passage (either cabin or steerage) apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. P. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA LIVERPOOL AND SUEZ CANAL.

The White Star Line steamer Oceanic will sail from Liverpool for Hong Kong direct early in March.

Passage tickets issued to principal points or for the round trip. Apply to P. J. CORTIS, Agent, No. 37 Broadway.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of King-st.

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 4 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage safe and comfortable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also experienced surgeons, stewardess and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those passengers of all classes at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take the Lane Mail Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CONCORD.....Thursday, Jan. 29, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Feb. 12, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 19, noon

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $50, $60, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 21 and 22 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, FRANCONIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE, R. JOUCLA.....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Trumelin.....Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

DONAU.....Sat., Jan 24 | NECKER.....Sat., Feb. 7
SPREE.....Sat., Jan. 31 | MAIN.....Sat., Feb. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, Jan. 22
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA.....Thurs., Feb. 5, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $50 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $150; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria.....Jan. 24, 8 P. M. | Circassia.....Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia.....Jan. 31, 8 A. M. | Devonia.....Feb. 14, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 48 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Egypt.....Jan. 28, 6 A. M. | Victoria.....Feb. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $75 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....Thurs., Jan. 29 | WIELAND.....Thurs., Feb. 5
SUEVIA.....Thurs., Jan. 29 | PRUSIA.....Thurs., Feb. 12

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London (Southampton), Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUHLAND & CO., G. R. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:

ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 24
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS.....Saturday, Feb. 14

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $28.

H. CANAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.

FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
37 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sat., Jan. 24, 2:30 P. M. England, Feb. 7, 2:30 P. M.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Italy, W., Jan. 21, 12:30 P. M. | Greece, Wed., Jan. 28, 5 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offs. 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, Jan. 23, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Feb. 7, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Monday, Feb. 16, noon

For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.

G. T. BEWALL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. Gray.....Wednesday, Jan. 21
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Keyes.....Saturday, Jan. 24

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. Ocean S. S. Co., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
VIA VERA CRUZ, VIA HAVANA.

Colima, Wed., Jan. 28 | Newport, Wed., Feb. 11
*City of Washington (Havana only.) Thurs., Jan. 29
*Mexico, Feb. 4 | *City of Alabama (Havana & Mexico.) Sat., Feb. 7
*City of Washington (Havana only.) Thurs., Feb. 19

*Mexico à la carte, small table service. No extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans 26, and Feb. 16 for Vera Cruz via Bastiel. Tampico, and Tuspan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These fast-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICKLE.....WED., Jan. 21
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOORD.....SAT., Jan. 31

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 24

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. CLINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. R. BABELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

R. R. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Jan. 24
R. R. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Feb. 5

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5:15, 7 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3, 4, 7 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—11:35 P. M. For Bridgeport—4:40 P. M. For Stonington R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

GREAT TRUNK LINE,
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 3:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, Vestibuled Washington Express, with Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular, at 4:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 2 P. M.

Cape May and Atlantic City, 8:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:45, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily (9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday). From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 6:30, 8:40, 10:17 P. M., daily. Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:40, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:45, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:20, 4:50, 5:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Express, 3:30, 6:05, 9:40, 10:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:20, 5:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 19, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:40, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, (7:45 & 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express.) 12 M., 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:30, 6:45, 7:35, 9 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 9:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 838 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Empire and Ticket Offices, No. 2 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1, 3, 8, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tuckhannock; 6:30 P. M. Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. COMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. Atlantic Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 68 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Dec. 24, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

115	1663	3592	5167	5158	7485	8017
141	1669	3593	5228	6265	7489	8038
153	1708	3677	5361	6409	7503	8209
582	1716	3977	5343	6448	7523	8361
870	1777	4091	5738	6490	7594	8285
1147	2063	4197	5775	6858	7602	8368
1270	2164	4375	5839	6740	7608	8478
1367	2637	4412	5842	6824	7758	8525
1411	3075	4684	5846	7048	7814	8550
1521	3697	4930	5978	7066	7812	----
1591	3742	5103	6065	7383	7924	----
1646	3227	5138	6127	7491	8004	----

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1880. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,

Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight and interest allowed on daily balances.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINTSTOCK BANK.....LONDON

Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY R. R. CO'S

(PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. LESSEE.)

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE 1901,

FOR SALE BY

Geo. K. Sistare's Sons,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Jan. 2, 1880.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustee of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby gives notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of twenty-one (21) of said bonds, viz.: Nos. 12, 61, 120, 126, 190, 268, 343, 386, 484, 554, 566, 648, 843, 880, 897, 978, 1,023, 1,015, 1,112, 1,298, 1,344; and that on presentation and delivery to them of said twenty-one bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at the par value thereof, and that interest on all the said twenty-one bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

E. G. ROLSTON, President
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

FLINT AND FERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY

Holders of the Stock of this Company who are desirous of participating in the Scheme of Reorganization are hereby notified that they must deposit their stock with either of the following depositaries by the 1st of February next: Mechanics' National Bank, New Bedford; First National Bank, Utica; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts for the same. The certificates should have power of attorney filled up and designed to the Committee.

LOUIS SNOW, Jr.,
FRANCIS RATHBAWAY,
A. G. BROWER,
R. E. FIRE,
H. A. V. POST, Chairman.
} Reorganization Committee Flint & Fere Marquette Railway Co.

Dec. 27, 1879.

John A. Dodge & Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCKBROKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York. Stocks bought and sold on the New-York Stock Exchange, on 3 to 5 per cent margin. Stock privileges secured on responsible parties at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly Reports of movements in the Stock market sent free.

HORTENSE MINING COMPANY.

On Monday, Jan. 19, 1880, the price of shares will be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS each.

Fifty thousand shares having been subscribed for, we are authorized to offer the remaining 50,000 shares at the above price for a limited period.

BATES & TIMPSON, Financial Agents.
No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

CLINTON, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1879.

THE CLINTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY of Clinton, Iowa, hereby gives notice that all of the bonds dated July 1, 1879, and all of its bonds issued prior to that date, principal and interest, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, on July 1, 1880, and interest will cease after that date.

A. G. WESTON,
Treasurer of Clinton Water-Works Company.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD STOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS A COMMITTEE, and representing the syndicate, hereby give notice that they, jointly with Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, offer for sale all or any portion of

250,000 SHARES OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCK

recently purchased of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt.

Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. will invite subscriptions in London up to the 23d of January, and the NEW-YORK COMMITTEE WILL RECEIVE SEALED BIDS up to 3 o'clock on THURSDAY, JAN. 22, when they will be opened and awards made.

The credit and status of the company are so well known that it is scarcely necessary to make any public statement, but the committee think it not out of place to mention that since the consolidation of the New-York Central Railroad in 1853, down to Sept. 30, 1879, the companies now composing the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have paid to their shareholders CASH DIVIDENDS AGGREGATING NO LESS AN AMOUNT THAN $107,869,000, besides expending an undivided surplus of $9,100,589 41 on the property.

Further, during the eight years ending the 30th of September last, the official records of the company show that the property has regularly paid to its stockholders each dividends of 8 per cent, per annum on the present capital stock, and in addition, earned a surplus of $7,122,404 06. Annexed hereto is a detailed statement of each year's business for the period above mentioned, showing, FOR EACH YEAR, the gross earnings, payments for operating expenses, interest, rentals, and giving the net earnings and their disposition, which merits careful examination.

Since the end of the last fiscal year on the 30th of September, 1879, the gross earnings for the quarter ending December, 31, 1879 were.....$8,546,937 60
Those for the same quarter in 1878 were. 7,575,789 38

Showing an increase of.....$970,859 22

over the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

The net earnings for this quarter were $1,453,479 15 in excess of the amount required to meet all charges for interest, rentals, and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, showing net earnings at the rate of over 14 per cent per annum on the capital stock.

The gross earnings for the first week in January, 1880, amount to $298,000 in excess of the corresponding week last year.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company have opened a FISCAL AGENCY IN LONDON, at the office of

Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO.

who will attest transfer papers free of expense to the shareholders. Checks for dividends at the fixed rate of 49½ pence sterling per dollar will be regularly mailed to each shareholder who may so elect, and shall, at any time prior to the closing of the transfer-books for a dividend, deposit his certificates at said fiscal agency and receive in exchange new certificates with an agreement to that effect printed upon them, verified by Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., and the Union Bank of London, on behalf of the company.

Said certificates can at any time be discharged from such record upon presentation for that purpose at the same fiscal agency.

New-York stockholders who may desire to avail themselves of the privilege can have their stock discharged for record in London upon presenting the certificates at the offices of the company in this City.

AS BIDS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR 5 SHARES OR OVER, the opportunity is afforded to investors to secure an interest in the stock of this well-known corporation, in amounts to meet their requirements; one which has not existed for many years, and is not likely to occur again.

FORM OF BIDS.

Bids should state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share of $100 each.

NO BIDS WILL BE ENTERTAINED BELOW $131 PER SHARE.

Each bid should be sealed and indorsed "BIDS FOR NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall-st., where parties desiring further information may apply.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Twenty dollars per share will be required on allotment. The balance at any time within four months, at the option of the purchaser, adding interest at 6 per cent per annum.

AWARDS.

Awards will be made to the HIGHEST BIDDER, WITHOUT RESERVE, simultaneously with allotment in London.

Should the subscriptions in London and the bids in New-York exceed the amount of 250,000 shares, all awards in New-York at the minimum price accepted, will be made pro rata.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
L. VON HOFFMAN & CO.,
WM. L. SCOTT,
} Committee.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS,

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
HENRY B. SHERMAN,
FREDK R. COSSITT,
} Vice-Presidents.
G. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,	ALEX. D. WOODWARD,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND C. STEDMAN,	AMOS R. ECO,
FREDK R. COSSITT,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES F. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS H. ELIOT,
HENRY B. SHERMAN,	

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., New-York, Jan. 19, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS to the amount of thirteen bonds will be received by the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE, and opened at the office of said Trustee at noon on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1880, when the lowest offer will be accepted, provided it does not exceed five per cent premium and accrued interest.

The above notice is given in conformity with the indenture of trust.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
EDWARD KING, President.

S. F. JOHNSON & CO.

Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission all classes of securities. Careful attention given to investment orders.

S. FISHER JOHNSON, CHAS. W. MILLER,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.

SMALLEY & HONE,

MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
BROKERS,
NO. 58 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Buy and sell on margin for investors.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE A NUMBER OF
CHOICE INVESTMENT BONDS
& DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF WHICH CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION AT THEIR OFFICE,
NO. 51 NASSAU-ST.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.

A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 52 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Jan. 21, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue Letters of Credit or Circular Notes on the Union Bank of London for the use of travelers in all parts of the world.

A 4-NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND bond and stock wanted. EDW. O. FOX & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

INT'L OCEAN TELEGRAPH STOCK FOR Sale by W. G. HOYT, No. 21 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

KEELY MOTOR CO. STOCK
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD SECURITIES.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.

Having sold a large proportion of the above Railway Bonds, we now offer the remainder at 90 and interest.

The mortgage covers the completed road and all the valuable and inexhaustible Coal and Lumber Lands owned by the company. This coal is pronounced the best steam coal ever discovered, and is the only Coking Coal found west of the Rocky Mountains. The company, by contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has the exclusive sale of coal south of Salt Lake City. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors.

H. P. DE GRAAF,
President Bowery National Bank.
SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED.

ROCHESTER STATE LINE RAILROAD BONDS,

BY
MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

WANTED—CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY stock; Central Colorado Improvement Company stock and bonds; Southern Colorado Coal and Town Company stock.

FOR SALE.—Atlantic and Great Western Railway stock. ASIRE & CO., No. 51 Exchange-place.

ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN HAND NOTE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 20, 1880.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.:

A. G. GOODALL,	C. MEYER,
G. L. VANZANDT,	A. D. SHEPARD,
F. C. LOUNSBURY,	T. ROBERTSON,
W. M. SMILLIE,	G. R. STAYNER,
JAMES MACDONOUGH,	T. H. PORTER,
J. W. DREXEL,	T. H. FREELAND,
	A. V. STOUT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following officers were elected:

A. G. GOODALL, President.
G. L. VANZANDT,
J. MACDONOUGH,
W. M. SMILLIE,
T. ROBERTSON,
} Vice-Presidents.
GEO. R. STAYNER, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 19th January, 1880.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION BY THE stockholders of this bank, held this day at the banking rooms, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, the following Directors were duly elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. FOGG,	EUGENE KELLY,
OLIVER HOYT,	JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
AARON ERICKSON,	PETER HAYDEN,
ARTHUR LEARY,	ROBERT J. HOGUET,
RICHARD BUTLER,	JUSTUS L. BULKLEY,
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN,	FRANCIS H. LEGGETT,
BARTOW W. VAN VOORHIS,	S. KELLOGG WRIGHT,
	GEORGE H. POTTS.

Also, for Inspectors of Election:

WILSON G. RUST, JOHN B. MARSHALL,
EUGENE PLUMNETT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. GEORGE H. POTTS was unanimously elected President.

S. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

THE IRONTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1880.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

EDWD H. AMMIDOWN,	EDWD H. PERKINS, Jr.,
JAMES BURNS,	JAMES E. PLUM,
RAPHAEL BUCHMAN,	ABNER S. RICHARDS,
JULIUS CATLIN, Jr.,	RUSSELL SAGE,
HENRY

MR. BEECHER IN POLITICS

A NEW CLIQUE IN BROOKLYN.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH PEOPLE AND MAYOR HOWELL—WHAT THE ORANGE-STREET PREACHER'S RECENT VISIT TO THE CITY HALL MEANT—AN INTERCHANGE OF INFLUENCE.

Among the new things in Brooklyn politics is the advent of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as an active political worker. Mr. Beecher visited the City Hall some time ago, and had a conversation with Mayor Howell in his office. The Mayor, when questioned about the matter, said the conversation between himself and Mr. Beecher had relation to a private matter. Since that time, however, it has leaked out that Mr. Beecher's call on the Mayor was for the purpose of inducing him, it is said, to renominate Assessors Jonathan Norton and John Truslow, both Republicans, and the latter the President of the Board of Assessors. In the column of the local Democratic paper devoted to the discussion of city politics, Mr. Beecher's name appeared quite frequently yesterday. Politicians canvassing the matter intimated that a bargain had been made between Mr. Beecher and the Mayor, by which Mr. Howell agreed to nominate the gentlemen above named as Assessors, provided Mr. Beecher would use his influence with Gov. Cornell to defeat the bill introduced by Assemblyman Russell, of Brooklyn, in reference to the single-headed commissions for that city. As the bill now stands, Mayor Howell is shorn of all power over the heads of the different departments, and it is provided that these heads shall be appointed by the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Police Department, or a majority of them. Mr. Steinmetz, the Controller, and Gen. Jordan, the President of the Police Board, being Republicans, Mr. Howell would be ignored. It is also provided in the bill in question that after 1882, or at the expiration of the present Mayor's term, the appointing power shall be exclusively in the hands of the Mayor. At the last election Mr. Beecher's church, led by ex-Clerk Thomas G. Shearman, the lachrymose lawyer of Erie fame, worked strongly in favor of the re-election of Mayor Howell, and of course, against Mr. Woodruff, the Republican candidate, who was antagonized by the Plymouth people because of some complication growing out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. Mr. Beecher has therefore, it is said, a sort of claim on Mayor Howell, and indirectly on Boss McLaughlin, whose candidate Mayor Howell was, and who now to a large extent, as the chief leader of the party, controls the Mayor's actions.

But neither the Mayor nor the "Boss," it appears, is willing to grant Mr. Beecher any political favors, at least of the kind he now solicits, without a direct return. Just before the election, when Senator Conkling spoke in the Academy of Music, Mr. Beecher also delivered an address, one in which he made an earnest appeal for a united support of the whole Republican State ticket. He particularly asked that Republicans would refrain from scratching the name of Mr. Cornell. *This speech, it is said,* secured Mr. Cornell thousands of votes, not only in Brooklyn, but throughout the State. The Democrats say that the Governor, mindful of Mr. Beecher's efforts, will listen attentively and give heed to any suggestions the Pastor of Plymouth Church may have to make in regard to local legislation for Brooklyn. Pertinent to this alleged bargain is the fact that a caucus is to be held, it is said, at the house of Lorin Palmer, this evening, for the purpose of shaping Brooklyn legislation in the joint interest of the so-called Republicans who were recently expelled from the Republican Party, and the Ring Democracy. The gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the caucus are ex-City Works Commissioner Lorin Palmer, City Auditor Albert Ammerman, Police Commissioner Oliver B. Leich, ex-Supervisors Harmon and Nathan, Fire Commissioner Brennan, and ex-Assemblyman W. W. Goodrich. Others, no doubt, of the same ilk will attend, and it was even hinted that Mr. Beecher himself would be present.

The object of the caucus, it is rumored, is to prepare a bill providing for single-headed commissions in Brooklyn, and intrusting the appointing power to the Mayor, City Auditor, and Controller. City Auditor Ammerman has already given proof of what course he would adopt should such a bill become law. The Bridge Trustees in Brooklyn are appointed by the Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor. When these appointments were made, some time ago, Mr. Ammerman joined with Mayor Howell, and appointed William C. Kingsley, his former patron and business partner in supplying material to the bridge. It is argued by Republicans that Mr. Ammerman, now that he has been read out of the Republican Party, would be even more inclined than before to act with the Democrats and deny Republicans all voice in the municipal affairs of Brooklyn. Should Messrs. McLaughlin and Howell consent to carry out the bargain referred to above, it is said that another difficulty would present itself in the Board of Aldermen. The Common Council, with the aid of Smith and Powers, ex-Republicans, is Democratic. Messrs. Truslow and Norton are Republicans, and as there are but four vacant Assessorships, it is said the Aldermen will not consent to confirm any man who is not a Democrat. On the whole, the political situation in Brooklyn may be said to be very much mixed just at present. Whatever legislation is determined on at the caucus referred to above, is to be taken charge of in Albany by Messrs. Jacobs and Tallmadge, the former in the Senate and the latter in the House. Senator Jacobs's bill, introduced yesterday, providing for single-headed commissions in Brooklyn, and giving the appointing power exclusively to Mayor Howell, cannot be passed through a Republican Legislature, and therefore the composite bill, which is to be the outcome of the caucus held by Palmer, Ammerman, and others, is the one to the passage of which Messrs. Jacobs and Tallmadge, backed by Mayor Howell, Boss McLaughlin, Mr. Beecher, and others, will devote all their energies.

THE MEIERHOEFFER TRIAL.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF ORANGE, AND OTHER WITNESSES.

The court-room of the Essex County Oyer and Terminer, at Newark, was again crowded yesterday morning on the opening of the second day of the Meierhoeffer murder trial. On the opening of the court, Mr. Borcheline, counsel for Lammers, asked and received permission to enter the Meierhoeffer house with a surveyor. The cross-examination of Constable W. S. Rendell was continued by Counsel Guild. Witness stated that on the night he arrested Lammers he found his pantaloons and shirt on a chair in his room in the attic. Mrs. Meierhoeffer said to witness that at the time he was shot, her husband was bringing potatoes from the barn and taking them to the cellar. Lammers was excited, and wanted to talk all the time. Mrs. Meierhoeffer was also very talkative. Cross-examined by Mr. Borcheline, the witness said that he arrested John Meierhoeffer, the deceased, once for beating and abusing his wife last Spring. Mr. Borcheline asked witness whether he knew the reputation of the Meierhoeffers' house, to which Counsel Guild objected. Mr. Borcheline said that he had a right to ask this question. He understood that the house had a bad reputation, and that Meierhoeffer had been compelled to sleep in the barn. The house had but one reputation in the neighborhood. The witness said he only knew what the relations between Mr. and Mrs. Meierhoeffer were by hearsay.

Chief of Police Conroy, of Orange, testified to receiving a note on the morning of Oct. 9, stating that there was a man at the Meierhoeffer house who was trying to raise a row. In the evening he went with the constables to make the arrest. When the prisoners were locked up in the station-house in Orange, Lammers said: "You did it, or got your lover to do it." The next morning Mrs. Meierhoeffer told witness she was in the kitchen as her husband passed through, and that Frank ran up behind him and shot him, and then kicked him down the cellar steps. Lammers claimed that it was "a put up job." Mrs. Meierhoeffer said that Lammers came to her in the kitchen after the shooting, and said: "I have done it, and it is the best job I have ever done."

Theodore Meierhoeffer, son of the deceased, was next called. His testimony was given in a clear, straightforward manner. He testified to hearing quarrels, after he had gone to bed, between his father and mother; did not know the cause; when he came home from school on the afternoon of the murder, he was told his father had gone to Newark to buy clothes. His father slept in the barn, and sometimes ate with the family, but never alone.

Joseph Meierhoeffer and John E. Pierson were then examined, and they testified to the ungovernable temper of the father, and to facts already given as to the shooting. The court then adjourned.

COTTON EXCHANGE INSURANCE.

A MOVEMENT TO PROVIDE FOR THE HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

A largely attended meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the advisability of taking steps to form a system of life insurance in connection with the Exchange. Mr. Moore started the ball by making a motion that the Board of Managers be requested to secure an amendment to the charter, permitting such a scheme. He explained that when the subject had been under discussion before, it was found that as the charter stood the Exchange had no authority in the premises. Mr. Miller opposed the motion. He was in favor of an imitation of the plan in force in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Moore said that the Stock Exchange is simply a stock company, while the Cotton Exchange has a charter which precludes its managers from making special by-laws not in accord with the authority therein given them. He went on to elucidate his plan, which was that each of the 400 members should be assessed $10 on the death of one of their number. This would give $4,000 to the widow or creditors. At this point loud exclamations of dissent interrupted the speaker, who thereupon dropped the obnoxious word. He said that after a careful examination of the schedules of the most prominent life insurance companies, he had found that under his plan a member would be required to pay only one-half the sum necessary to secure on a policy a similar amount to his heirs in case of death. It would be the cheapest possible kind of insurance, and would double the value of the seats. Mr. Miller said it was evident that the sentiment of the Exchange was in favor of confining the insurance to a member's widow.

A Voice—Provided he's married. [Laughter.]

Mr. Miller, (severely)—All respectable men, Sir, are married, [howls,] or intend to be. [Applause.]

Continuing, the speaker said that previous experience had shown that it would be better not to ask the Legislature for any favors. He thought some other plan, short of amending the charter, should be devised. Mr. Patterson did not think it necessary to go to the Legislature. He believed that an insurance association might be formed on a fraternal basis, and he suggested that a by-law be passed pledging the Exchange to pay $4,000 to the heirs of each deceased member. He was willing that the yearly dues be raised to $75 or even $100 to meet the expenditure. Mr. Woodward pointed out that the Exchange had no authority to pass such a by-law. He suggested that the members establish among themselves a mutual benefit insurance association which should be non-compulsory. A preliminary assessment of $10 apiece might be made to establish a fund, and this might be renewed by a similar assessment on the death of a member. Mr. Fielding was doubtful whether this would be legal. Mr. Moore said that he had submitted the question in all its bearings to an eminent lawyer, who had informed him that a plan similar to Mr. Woodward's was the only alternative in lieu of an amendment to the charter.

There was considerable more discussion on this point, and several members expressed themselves as opposed to a voluntary plan; they wanted one which could be enforced. This sentiment elicited loud applause. President Watts quitted the chair and spoke in the same strain. He desired to have matters so fixed that the Exchange could sell the seat of a member who refused to pay his assessment, and the only way to bring this about was to amend the charter. Such a policy attached to a seat would, he said, raise its value to $5,000. This would not only be a great asset, but would also be a great conservator, making members more careful in their transactions for fear of losing the benefits of the policy. After further discussion, it was resolved to appoint a committee of five, to whom the President was afterward added, to consider the various plans suggested and report back to the members at a future meeting.

INCREASED POSTAL FACILITIES.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION BY MR. JAMES TO THE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Postmaster James returned to this City last night from Washington, where he has been for several days in consultation with the Postmaster-General and other officers of the department respecting the means of securing increased postal facilities for New-York City. Under the present system of delivering mails from the General Post Office to the eight principal sub-stations, from A to H, inclusive, located in various parts of the City, there is every morning a great accumulation of mail matter from the mail trains arriving during the night. The result is that at each of the sub-stations there is an immense amount of labor to be performed in a short time, so as to be ready for the carriers' early deliveries on their routes. Not only this, but there is now a "double delivery" necessary at 8 o'clock A. M. daily, which means that two carriers are sent on each route at that hour. The Postmaster desires to secure such additional appropriation from the department as will pay for the delivery of bag mails, by wagon, from the general office to the sub-stations, through the night at 10:30 o'clock P. M., 2 o'clock, and 5 o'clock A. M. By this means the general office could keep clear of accumulations, the stations could be kept open all night, and the clerk on duty in each could assort the mails as they arrived and be ready for early route deliveries by the carriers. Mr. James would then make a single delivery on routes at 7 o'clock, and another single delivery at 8 o'clock A. M., securing the advantage of a delivery an hour earlier, avoiding the need of the present double delivery, and doing away with much of the confusion, rush, and possible mistakes which may arise under the present system. The department appropriations are just now in a rather depleted condition, but Mr. James is of the opinion, as the result of his visit to the capital, that when the new appropriations are made by Congress, the department will allot him a sufficient extra sum of money to enable him to put the proposed plan into operation.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE GREECE.

Coroner Wiggins, of Hoboken, last evening began an inquest over the remains of Patrick Dunn and Michael Walsh, who were killed last Friday evening by the fire-damp explosion on the National Line steamer Greece. Malcolm W. Niven was present as counsel for the steam-ship company. Elias Gilkinson, of the Hoboken Fire Department, testified that after the flames in the hold had been extinguished he went into the hold of the vessel and stumbled over the body of a man. The face and body were badly burned, and the clothing had been almost entirely burned from the limbs. He saw no lantern in the hold. William Pearce, Captain of the vessel, was the next witness. He felt a shock at the time of the explosion, and went out to learn the cause. He had gone only a few feet when the body of Walsh dropped on the deck in front of him. He thought the boiler had exploded, and that the body was that of one of the firemen. He had followed the sea for 32 years, but never knew of an explosion from spontaneous combustion, but he had known of cases in which explosions had resulted from carrying of lights into the coal-holds. There was no opportunity for the escape of gases from the coal-holds, nor preventive against their accumulation, save the removal of the hatches. He did not know of any ship having methods of ventilation for the lower holds. Thomas Foote, chief officer of the vessel, testified that if ventilators were placed from the deck to the hold they would be swept away in stormy weather, and the water would fill the vessel. Other witnesses were sworn, but their testimony said nothing new.

A PASTOR ASKED TO RESIGN.

The Rev. G. H. Hefferan, a prominent German Lutheran minister of Hoboken, has been requested by the Trustees of his church to resign. Mr. Hefferan is a man of family, and when he settled in Hoboken some years ago attracted a large congregation of Germans, who were captivated by his eloquence. Up to recently he had had in his service as cook a German girl named Ida Stegman. She is young and pretty, but simple-minded and unsophisticated. She says that some time ago the Rev. Mr. Hefferan pretended a fatherly interest in her welfare, and cautioned her against falling a victim to the wiles of a designing man. Then, according to her story, he encircled her waist with his arm and, pressing her to him, kissed her. One day recently she ran excitedly out of the house, declaring that the reverend gentleman had insulted her. Mrs. Hefferan heard the girl's declaration, and a lively domestic scene is said to have ensued. Rumors of the affair got into circulation, and the Church Trustees summoned the minister before them. He submitted a long statement in self-exculpation. He protested that he had only kissed the maiden, and then only in a fatherly, Pastorly way, for the purpose of gaining her confidence. The Trustees, at a secret meeting held on Monday night, decided that it was best, for the church and all concerned, that the Pastor should withdraw from the pulpit of the church.

MORE VAST COMBINATIONS

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE SCHEME OUTDONE.

AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION CAST INTO THE SHADE—PROPOSED LEASE OF THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE LINE AND PURCHASES TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

An important conference was held in the Windsor Hotel, last evening, between Mr. J. N. McCullough, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, which manages the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Mr. H. Victor Newcomb, First Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, at which the proposition was made and discussed of leasing to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a long term of years the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and all its old and recently-acquired dependencies. Both gentlemen were extremely reticent last night when questioned on the subject, but it is understood that the proposition was not unfavorably received, and that further conferences to endeavor to arrange matters will be held. The consequences of such a combination as is here projected will be readily understood by a reference to the details of the Louisville and Nashville coup, given in Monday's TIMES, whereby 3,500 miles of railroad, extending from the fresh-water lakes on the north to the Gulf on the south, and from St. Louis to Savannah, were consolidated under one management, and by considering in addition the enormous system of roads at present under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These aggregate over 4,000 miles of line exclusive of sidings and second, third, and fourth tracks, over 3,000 of them being leased railroads operated by the Pennsylvania Company. It would give to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company a trunk route to which no other in the world offers a comparison, from New-York to Philadelphia; thence westerly via Reading, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to Chicago; thence southerly via Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Montgomery, and Mobile to New-Orleans; also from Indianapolis southwesterly to St. Louis; thence South-easterly via Evansville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta to Savannah; also from Bowling Green, Ky., to Memphis, with any number of branches tapping the territory through which it runs in all directions.

The parties to the purchase and sale of the majority of the Nashville and Chattanooga Company's capital stock, whereby the Louisville and Nashville Company acquired the exclusive control of that important Southern route and its dependencies, met in the Continental Bank yesterday afternoon, and had a settlement. The amount of cash paid was 33 1-3 per cent., or $1,400,000. The balance, or $2,800,000, was discharged by a transfer of Louisville and Nashville Railroad debenture bonds at par, payable in four years. To secure these, an equal amount of the purchased stock was deposited in trust in the Continental Bank, to be there retained until the bonds shall have been paid off. Vice-President Newcomb says that it is now proposed, instead of making a new issue of stock, to retain the present outstanding certificates on both roads, *and to cease all efforts* to appreciate the one at the expense of the other.

A telegram was sent yesterday by President Standiford and Vice-President Newcomb, of the Louisville and Nashville Company, to President Cole, of the Nashville and Chattanooga Company, requesting him to retain the management of that portion of the new route under the amalgamation. He subsequently responded to the effect that personal considerations alone would not be sufficient to induce him to accept, but that if it could be shown that it would be for the interests of all concerned, and if he would be allowed to shape the future policy of the management to that end, he would offer no objection. He also suggested the propriety and usefulness of retaining the Georgia Central lease, and asked for a conference to that end. Saturday next, in this City, was appointed, and Col. Cole telegraphed last evening that he would be here. Mr. Newcomb said yesterday in this connection that there was no question of the right of the Louisville and Nashville Company to acquire possession of the Georgia Central under the terms of its recent purchase. Respecting Col. Cole, he declared that the relations of that gentleman with the Louisville and Nashville managers are entirely friendly, the Colonel being a relative of a leading officer in the latter road, and they proposed to protect his interests fully. When he comes on here he will be consulted as to which of the directors it will be most advisable to retire in making up the new board. In regard to the other intentions of the company, Mr. Newcomb said it is proposed to build an extension to Charleston, and that this will probably be done in the early future. The Louisville and Nashville Company will hereafter publish its statements of earnings weekly instead of monthly, as heretofore. During the first week in January they were $125,000 against $80,912 during the corresponding period in 1879, showing an increase of $44,088. Mr. Newcomb denies positively all stories to the effect that the control of the Louisville and Nashville Company over the Nashville and Chattanooga Road and its dependencies is not now complete.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL PURCHASE.

Another vast railroad combination, which was completed yesterday, consisted in the purchase of the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad—better known as the "old Jackson route"—and its branches by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The terms were formally agreed to in the office of the latter company in this City, and the attorneys of the two corporations are now engaged in drafting the necessary papers. Definite information as to the details of the agreement were refused last evening, but it is understood that the stock of the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Company is to be retired, and the stockholders are to receive one share of the Illinois Central stock for every two shares of their holdings.

The purchased company runs from New-Orleans, La., via Jackson, Miss., to Cairo, Ill., where it joins the Illinois Central line. It has also a branch from Durant, Miss., to Kosciusko, Miss., and another from Grenada, Miss., to Memphis, Tenn., and has a total length of over 650 miles. It was formed in 1874 by the consolidation of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern and the Mississippi Central Railroad Companies. In 1874 the Illinois Central Company took $4,842,000 of the bonds of the consolidated company. Default was made in the payment of the interest on these bonds in 1876, and the roads were placed in the hands of a Receiver on March 10 of that year. Since Jan. 1, 1877, the line has been under the virtual control of the Illinois Central Company, through the latter's Second Vice-President, who was originally placed there by the Trustees of the old mortgages as General Manager. This gentleman made extensive improvements to the road, for which the Illinois Central Company advanced $398,236 07, secured by the coupons on the first and second mortgage bonds. The State of Tennessee had at one time possession of the 117 miles of road lying within its borders for non-payment of interest due to the State. Both roads were sold separately under foreclosure in 1877, and were bought in by the bondholders, who reorganized them and issued new stock.

The Illinois Central Road runs from Cairo, Ill., to Chicago, Ill., with branches from Centralia, Ill., to Sioux City, Iowa, and from Cedar Falls, Iowa, to Mona, Iowa, and is over 1,100 miles in length. The consolidated road will consequently have a mileage of over 1,760 miles. It traverses Iowa eastwardly across the entire State, and Illinois, (in two branches,) Tennessee, and Mississippi southerly through their centres, passing through portions of Kentucky and Louisiana, and extends from Sioux City and Chicago on the north to New-Orleans on the south, via Dubuque, Cairo, Memphis, Jackson, and other important points, forming a strong rival to the new Louisville and Nashville combination for through Southern business.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHTS.

The High Joint Executive Committee, composed of representatives of the various railroads and transportation companies in the pool, began their regular session yesterday in Commissioner Fink's office. The following were present: G. G. Cochrane, of the Atlantic and Great Western; M. H. Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio, Ohio and Mississippi, and Marietta and Cincinnati; H. J. Hayden, of the Boston and Albany; W. H. Perry and W. P. Taylor, of the Canada Southern; L. Millis and S. McDonough, of the Central of Vermont; H. B. Ledyard and J. A. Grier, of the Michigan Central; E. B. Thomas, H. W. Gays, and L. Hills, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; J. B. Martin, of the Evansville and Terre Haute; F. L. Parker, of the Fitchburg; L. J. Seargent, of the Grand Trunk; G. B. Spriggs, of the Great Western; J. C. Noyes, of the Indianapolis and St. Louis; J. Newell and G. H. Vaillant, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; E. B. Stahlman, of the Louisville and Nashville; J. H. Rutter and E. Clark, Jr., of the New-York Central; G. R. Blanchard and E. R. Vilas, of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western; W. F. Griffiths and J. M. Creighton, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; J. N. McCullough, W. Stewart, and D. S. Gray, of the Pennsylvania Company; J. S. Wilson, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore; W. S. Spiers, of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw; J. E. Simpson, of the Vandalia; Sol. Haas, of the Richmond and Danville; W. Plummer, of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company; F. G. Eager, of the Clyde Steam-ship Line; G. F. Needham, of the New-York River Line; Virgil Powers, of the Southern Steam-ship Association, and E. H. Waldron, of the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie. The greater part of the session was occupied in discussing the question of reducing East-bound through rates. Finally, the following resolutions were drawn up and adopted:

Resolved, That we regard it as inexpedient and undesirable to make any change in freight rates from Chicago and points affected by Chicago.

Resolved, That no changes be made therein until and unless they be first submitted to and decided by the joint Executive Committee, of whose action due and public notice shall be given.

All other questions, including changes in classification, adjustment of tariff to European ports via different Atlantic ports, tariff from the West to South Atlantic ports via Northern ports, revision of tariff to New-England interior points, and revision of percentage table, were referred to committees who will report to an adjourned meeting to be held to-day.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND YOUNG MEN'S CLUBS.

The Republican Central Committee of 1880 held its first meeting for organization last night, at the head-quarters in Republican Hall, 164 delegates out of a total of 232 answering to the call of the roll. The committee selected Col. Joel W. Mason as temporary Chairman, and Solon B. Smith as temporary Secretary. The Chairman announced that, under the constitution, no business other than the appointment and report of a committee on contested seats could be transacted before the permanent organization was effected unless otherwise ordered. The Secretary reported that there were several protests and notices of contest in his possession. John D. Lawson moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman, to which committee should be referred all matters of contest in the Secretary's hands without debate thereon. Isaac W. Dayton and Charles S. Spencer opposed the motion; until it was known what the contests were, they thought it would be improper to appoint a committee. The matter was discussed at some length, and finally, on the announcement being made that the contests were in the Third, Fifteenth, and Twenty-second Districts only, the motion was adopted, the committee being instructed, however, by an amendment, to report at the next meeting of the Central Committee. The Chairman appointed as the committee John D. Lawson, of the Seventh District; E. S. Newins, of the Fourth; R. G. McCord, of the Eighth; Solon B. Smith, of the Twentieth, and Moritz Friedsam, of the Third. *The Central Committee then adjourned.*

The Young Men's Republican Club, which rendered some effective service during the last campaign, held its first annual meeting last evening, at No. 185 Fifth-avenue. Justice Frederick G. Gedney presided. The Treasurer reported that the expenses since the formation of the club in October last amounted to $450, and that the receipts were $305. The report of the Secretary set forth that 81 of 101 applicants for membership had been elected. After the acceptance of the reports, 23 additional members were elected, and the constitution and by-laws, read at a previous meeting, were adopted. President Gedney delivered a brief address, in which he called attention to the fact that many Republicans of the better classes manifest a disinclination to join the ranks of the district associations. One of the objects of the Young Men's Republican Club was to gather in this outside element and to induce them to work for the good of the party. In this direction and in other ways it was hoped that the club would do effective work during the coming Presidential campaign. In accordance with a suggestion of the Chairman a committee of three was appointed to draft a circular descriptive of the objects and aims of the club, and to distribute 50,000 copies. The following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: President—Frederick G. Gedney; Vice-Presidents—Horace Russell, Charles B. Sanders, and John H. Wood; Recording Secretary—Alfred B. Wood; Corresponding Secretary—Charles F. Connor; Treasurer—Stephen M. Wright. An Executive Committee of 25 members was also elected.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

CLOSE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING—THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The third session of the prolonged annual meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening. The question as to whether a candidate for office in the association must receive a majority or a plurality of the votes cast at the election to entitle him to be declared chosen to fill the office, was the only one to be settled at the session, and it came up as soon as the meeting was opened. At the session of the association, held Wednesday, Jan. 14, the Inspectors at the annual election reported that only one out of five Vice-Presidents, and only three out of seven members of the Committee on Admissions had been chosen, all the other candidates having failed to receive a majority of the votes cast. The action of the Inspectors was referred to the Executive Committee, and that body reported last night that the candidates who received a plurality of the votes should be decided to have been elected. They based this opinion upon the elective system in use in this State for many years, and upon the spirit of a number of opinions rendered by eminent jurists in disputed election cases. The Bar Association having endowed none of its members with the power to act for it in the choice of its officers in the case of a defeat in an election, through a failure of candidates to receive a majority vote, it must, the committee submitted, act for itself in the settlement of the difficulty thus raised, in the same manner as a constituent body of this State acts. This method was the adoption of the plurality, instead of the majority, principle. The report of the Executive Committee was indorsed by a number of speakers, who made prosy remarks for an hour or more, much to the disgust of a large number of the younger members of the association, who left the meeting one after another. When but a few more than a quorum of members remained, the question was put, and the plurality system was adopted.

Following is a full list of the officers of the association as determined by the decision of last night:

President—Stephen P. Nash.

Vice-Presidents—Joseph H. Choate, Clarkson N. Potter, Henry H. Anderson, Francis N. Bangs, and James Emott.

Recording Secretary—Silas B. Brownell.

Corresponding Secretary—William Allen Butler.

Executive Committee—Cornelius Van Santvoord, William W. MacFarland, Samuel Riker, Payson Merrill, Thomas H. Hubbard.

Committee on Admissions—Henry E. Tremain, John L. Sutherland, Stephen A. Walker, George W. Van Slyck, Benjamin W. Franklin, Francis F. Marbury, John C. Gray, and John M. Bowers.

The election matter having been settled, Vice-President Tracy informed the association that a letter had been received from Secretary of State William M. Evarts, transmitting a letter addressed to him as President of the Bar Association by County Clerk, William A. Butler. The letter of the County Clerk simply informed Mr. Evarts that he [the County Clerk] had discovered in his brief experience that the system of fees was not as perfect as it could be made, and asked Mr. Evarts to bring before the Bar Association the question of definitely regulating the compensation to be given the County Clerk for every service he performs for lawyers. The letter was referred to the Executive Committee.

FIVE HUNGRY SAILORS.

The five sailors belonging to the bark Archer, who are in Ludlow-Street Jail as witnesses in the case of Daniel Leonard, charged with killing a fellow-sailor on board that vessel, have complained to Assistant United States Attorney Fiero that they are poorly and insufficiently fed in prison. Mr. Fiero examined the men and was led to believe their statements. The Government pays to the Sheriff 75 cents a day for the maintenance of each of these men, and, as none of them are charged with the commission of crime, he believes that they should not be subjected to any avoidable deprivation. Yesterday he moved before Judge Benedict, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, for an order removing the witnesses to the custody of the jailer of the Westchester County Jail, at White Plains, and the court granted the order of removal. The men will probably be transferred to-day. They claim that they have had little else than bread and water since their confinement, and that even the bread has been limited in quantity.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

A statement of the value of property in the First Assembly District of Jersey City exempt from taxation shows the following figures:

New-Jersey Central Railroad	$1,773,000
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,016,000
Morris Canal Company	190,000
Churches	630,000
Parks	80,000
Schools and engine-houses	116,000
Station-house and City Hall	115,000
Home for Aged Women	3,000
United States Post Office	100,000
Total	$5,023,000

The New-Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies and the Morris Canal Company own property in other districts that is exempt from taxation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The ninth annual reception of the Terrace Bowling Club will take place at Terrace Garden this evening.

THE TIMES has received $5 from William McC., of Boston, and $1 from "Sympathy," of Brooklyn, for "Demone."

An unknown sailor was found dead last night at the lodging-house No. 50 New Church-street, and the body was removed to the Morgue for inquest.

John McCue, a plumber, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a carving-knife, at his residence, No. 679 Greenwich-street.

The public are cautioned by the Police of the Seventh Precinct to beware of two men who are passing counterfeit five-dollar notes on the National Bank of Pawling, N. Y.

The Sailors' Home, at No. 190 Cherry-street, has been remodeled and enlarged, and will be open to public inspection to-day. Reopening services are to be held in the chapel of the institution at 2 P. M.

Edward A. Scannell, brother of John Scannell, who shot a barber in an up-town saloon, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday. He was subsequently released on $5,000 bail, his mother becoming his surety.

The rustic work on the northern side of the Aquarium is to be removed, and a gallery will be erected at that point large enough to accommodate 400 chairs, thus affording additional seats for spectators of the performances in the circus.

The fifth anniversary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will be celebrated in Chickering Hall on Monday evening. The programme will consist of addresses and musical exercises. Admission can only be had by tickets, which may be obtained at No. 50 Union-square after Friday.

The Receiver of the Oriental Savings Bank, which voluntarily suspended in December, 1877, is now paying a final dividend of 15½ per cent. to the depositors, of whom there were about 6,000 at the time of the closing of the institution. Adding the present dividend, the total percentage to depositors will be 60½ per cent.

The bark George H. Jenkins arrived from Havre yesterday and anchored in Gravesend Bay. Capt. Abbott says that at 11 P. M. on Dec. 3, William McKay, a seaman, was sent aloft, and while on the foretop-sail-yard he lost his hold and fell overboard. He was drowned before assistance could reach him. The lost sailor was a native of Nova Scotia.

The Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday and organized for the present year by electing Trustee Stephen A. Walker Chairman, and Mr. Lawrence D. Kiernan Secretary. A communication was received from the Board of Apportionment announcing that $140,000 had been apportioned for the maintenance of the college during 1880.

Charles Reise, alias Hank, alias Hogan, alias "Dutch Otto," an old convict, who was sentenced to State Prison in 1875, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, of stealing billiard-balls and cigars from the saloon of Gustav Romer, *No. 11 Seventh-street. In view of his bad record,* Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to the full penalty—five years in State Prison.

The Justices, lawyers, and attendants in the Special Sessions are complaining about the terrible condition of the prison pens. The air of the court-room is poisoned and dangerous to health for want of proper cleansing of these apartments. The Justices are contemplating entering a complaint to the *Department of Public Works, to cause the janitor to* attend to the cleaning of the court-room.

An officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct found the dead body of a man, apparently a sailor, near the edge of the sidewalk, in front of No. 6 New Church-street, last evening. The body was poorly dressed, and had no coat. In a vest pocket was an old wallet containing the discharge papers of James Metolly from the Merchant Marine Service in London. The papers gave his age as 33, and Dublin as his birthplace.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a communication from Capt. Williams asking power to transfer minor street-cleaning employes, was referred to the Street-Cleaning Committee. Honorable mention was made of Officer Gennors, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who by his coolness and judgment prevented a panic at the fire in the Park Theatre, and of Officers Sharboro and Carr, of the Fourth Precinct, who arrested Balbo, the Italian wife-murderer.

The following-named liquor-dealers were held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, for violation of the Excise law: John Andreas, No. 765 Tenth-avenue; Patrick Kelly, No. 746 Third-avenue; William Johnson, No. 510 Eleventh-avenue; Charles Reilly, No. 1,177 Second-avenue; Daniel Terry, No. 61 West Forty-fourth-street; Henry Roth, No. 26 West Forty-fifth-street; Maurice Luney, No. 987 First-avenue, and Thomas Stack, bar-keeper for Alderman Carroll, No. 897 Third-avenue.

At yesterday's meeting of the Merchants' and Ship-owners' Committee on Pilotage Abuses, letters were read from ex-Gov. Goodwin, of New-Hampshire; the New-England Ship-owners' Association, the Boston Vessel-owners' Association, the Captains' Association of Philadelphia, the Manager of the Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steam-ship Company of New-Orleans, and Senator Zules, of Fernandina, all strongly in favor of the abolition of compulsory pilotage. Mr. Joseph J. Alexandre, of the Havana Line of Steamers, was appointed a member of the committee in place of Mr. John G. Dale, resigned.

Detectives Carr and Titus, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday took before Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, Robert Simpson, of No. 44 West Fifteenth-street, and John C. F. Priest, of No. 302 Rivington-street, whose accidental shooting of Charles H. Murtaugh, a clerk in Curley's cutlery establishment, at Nassau and Beekman streets, was narrated in yesterday's TIMES. The detectives had made an examination of the premises, and produced a diagram of them. The prisoners were remanded to await the production of witnesses of the shooting to-day, pending an application to admit them to bail on the ground that the shooting was accidental. Murtaugh was employed by Mr. Curley two months ago as a porter. He has a wife and two children.

BROOKLYN.

The Democratic General Committee (McLaughlin branch) met last evening, but the threatened row was avoided for the present by an adjournment until Monday evening.

Judge Reynolds granted a decree of absolute divorce yesterday, and awarded the plaintiff $3 a week alimony, in the suit of Sarah A. Carll against Peter Carll. Both parties to the suit are colored.

The Rev. Thomas B. McLeod was yesterday, by a Congregational Council, installed as Pastor of the Clinton-Avenue Congregational Church, of which the late Rev. Dr. William Ives Budington was Pastor.

Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday in the case of William White, the Fulton Ferry pilot, who fell dead in the wheel-house of the ferry-boat Fulton last Wednesday. The jury found that William White came to his death by enlargement of the heart.

Andrew G. Harris, aged 33 years, of No. 46 North Portland-avenue, and a member of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, fell dead in the ranks while drilling in the armory last evening. The body was taken to his residence, which is within a few blocks of the armory.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Academy of Music the following gentlemen were elected to fill the places of those Directors whose terms had expired: R. R. Raymond, W. M. Richards, John Greenwood, Seymour L. Husted, and John Bullard. The expenditures during the year were $25,226 77, and the receipts $28,846 72.

The Rev. Arthur Crosby yesterday served on the Moderator of the Brooklyn Presbytery a copy of the complaint against the Presbytery which he is about to make to the Synod. The cause of complaint is that the Presbytery refused to investigate the charge of "moral rottenness" made by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage against Dr. Van Dyke, Dr. Wells, and others.

William E. Baldwin, foreman of Engine No. 16, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by the falling in of the wall of a house in Bushwick-avenue last Wednesday. The deceased, who was a member of the Fire Department since its organization, and before that a member of the old volunteer department, leaves a widow and three children.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Joseph Eager, proprietor and owner of the Rye Beach Hotel, at Rye Station, Westchester County, made application to the Commissioners of the Land Office at Albany, some time ago, for a grant of land under water adjoining his property on Long Island Sound. The town authorities strongly opposed his application, claiming that an old roadway ran between his hotel and the water, which precluded his right to the grant. The Commissioners have just decided that Mr. Eager owns to the water's edge, and consequently granted his application.

NEW-JERSEY.

The jury in the case of Michael Shanahan, who has been on trial before Judge Garretson, in Jersey City, for several days, for river piracy, were yesterday discharged, having, after an all-night session, been unable to agree.

Elchin Ross, foreman of Roennet & Leicht's brewery, on Jersey City Heights, was examining a loaded pistol yesterday. Martin Wolleby took it from him, and it went off in his hands. Wolleby was shot in the left breast, and is in a dangerous condition.

Mayor Graham, of Paterson, told the Aldermen of the city, Monday night, that he was tired of trying to improve the Police force, because when he suspended men for neglect of duty they successfully importuned the Aldermen to secure a reversal of his action. The Police force consists of less than 20 men, and a majority of the Aldermen refuse to add to the number, on the ground that most of the present officers are utterly inefficient.

The Paterson Aldermen have appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county as to the expediency of providing a House of Refuge or Reformatory for the numerous children who are now virtually outcasts in the city and county. Newark supports an admirable institution of the kind at Verona, where there are over 100 boys and girls, taken off the streets of the city, who are now receiving a fair education and at the same time are taught useful occupations.

BOGERT'S DEFALCATION.

ITS PROGRESS AS DEVELOPED BY THE EXPERT'S INVESTIGATION.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday, the report of Commissioner of Accounts Barrow, the expert employed to investigate the defalcation of the late Treasurer, Benjamin C. Bogert, was presented. It shows that between May 31, 1876, and May 31, 1877, the first year of Bogert's re-election to office—the year of President Stark's administration—he stole $11,311 42. The year following, which was that of President Cole's administration, his stealings aggregated, including $318 64, interest on special deposits not reported, $8,293 30, making the total deficiency on May 31, 1878, $19,504 72. The next year, which was that of President Edson's administration, he was more reasonable, and took only $2,267 61, making the deficiency on May 31, 1879, $21,772 33. In the interval between that date, however, and June 5, 1879, he stole $976 77, which brought the total of his stealings previous to the incoming of the present administration up to $22,749 10. Between the last-named date and the 8th inst., when he was found out, he had evidently gone in heavily, as $11,699 91—nearly one-third of the entire deficiency—disappeared in that interval. The exact amount of the defalcation is $34,449 01. The board appointed Mr. Gustav Schwab a member of the Law Committee, and referred to that committee, with power, the duty of collecting from Bogert's sureties the amount of his bonds. The experts are still at work investigating the accounts previous to June, 1876, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any prior deficiency existed which was made good at the date of Mr. Phillips's election as Treasurer, for it is known that Bogert turned over the proper balances to that gentleman at the time.

A DEAD SHERIFF'S ACCOUNTS.

DECISION OF THE GENERAL TERM ON MATTHEW T. BRENNAN'S BILLS.

When the late Matthew T. Brennan was Sheriff he presented to the City a bill for $52,868 68, which sum he claimed to be properly due him for sending to the Secretary of State a record of the convictions in the criminal courts of this County, for conveying prisoners to jail, and for other services rendered in the nine months ending September, 1872. The Board of Supervisors audited the bill, making no change in it, but Controller Green refused to pay it. Sheriff Brennan then sued the City in the Court of Common Pleas. On the trial, the defense was that many of the services alleged to have been done, and which were charged for, were never performed. A counter-claim for $40,584 25 was also put in, on the ground that such a sum was fraudulently charged by Sheriff Brennan in his bills for the quarters ending March 31 and Dec. 31, 1871, and that, being improperly allowed by the Board of Audit and Apportionment, it was obtained by him. The jury rejected many of the charges made by the Sheriff in the bill on which he brought suit, and pared down the counter-claim, finally heading in a verdict in favor of the City for $35,613 63.

Sheriff Brennan had meanwhile gone out of office. He appealed from the judgment to the General Term of the Common Pleas, which body handed down a decision yesterday. The opinion was written by Chief-Justice Daly, and is concurred in by both his associates in the court. It holds that the action of the Boards of Supervisors and of Apportionment in auditing the bills of the Sheriff was conclusive, and cannot be set aside unless fraud is proved. After examining all the evidence in the case, Chief-Justice Daly finds that, with five years' interest, the amount the City might properly counter-claim from Sheriff Brennan would be about the amount of the verdict rendered for the City by the jury in the lower court. But he also finds that the Sheriff rendered to the City services properly worth $30,000. In view of these facts he holds that the City is not entitled to recover the counter-claim any more than the plaintiff is to obtain anything in the suit. The opinion closes as follows:

"If the Corporation Counsel feels authorized to remit the amount which the defendants have recovered upon their counter-claim, we could, and in my opinion, should, confirm the judgment to the extent that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover anything in this action; or, if not, that there should be a new trial. * * * The whole amount that the plaintiff received in 1871, as well as the amount he claims to recover in this action, has been audited, and the audit is conclusive upon the defendant, except so far as it is impeached and may be set aside on the ground of fraud. The plaintiff's evidence is that about $30,000 of the amount audited was for services rendered in bringing persons to court for trial, and for conveyance of juvenile delinquents. If this, or any part of it, is to be litigated, it can be so only upon proof that there was no foundation for any such claim, and that the auditing is was fraudulently obtained by the plaintiff, or by those acting for him. The proof does not show this, but, on the contrary, that he is undoubtedly entitled to a part of it, and, possibly, for all that we know, may be entitled to the whole. Judgment for the defendant should be affirmed, if the counter-claim be remitted; if not, a new trial is ordered."

IMPROVING THE HUDSON.

THE WORK TO GO ON IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF NEW-BALTIMORE.

The Schuyler Steam Tow-boat Line began a suit in the United States Circuit Court recently for an injunction to restrain Gen. John Newton, of the United States Engineer Corps, from carrying out the proposed and partly-accomplished "improvement" of the Hudson River. Gen. Newton was detailed by the Secretary of War as engineer in charge of the work, which was ordered to be done by an act of Congress, the contemplated improvement being intended to deepen the channel of the river between Barren Island and New-Baltimore, about 14 miles below Albany. The Tow-boat Company alleged that he proposed to build a dike across the easterly channel at Barren Island to the great and irreparable injury of navigation at that point. In answer to this Gen. Newton pleaded the authority under which he is acting, and says it is intended to improve the navigation by a system of parallel dikes, and that the proposed dike at Barren Island will throw the ebb and flood tides from the vast shoal known as Willow Island Middleground, thereby clearing the shoal away and making a broad, deep, and permanent channel 900 feet wide at that point on the westerly side of the river, as has already been done at a point higher up the river known as Coeyman's Middleground. A temporary injunction was granted, and, on the argument to make the injunction perpetual, the plaintiff was represented by Owen & Gray and Frank Sturges as counsel. Assistant United States Attorney C. P. L. Butler appeared on behalf of Gen. Newton. Yesterday, Judge Blatchford, before whom the motion was argued, rendered a decision refusing to make the injunction permanent and vacating the temporary injunction. The court holds that the work was duly authorized to be done, and money appropriated therefor; that the weight of evidence adduced goes to show that the improvement will be a public benefit, and that past experience in regard to such public measures justifies the assumption that this will be an improvement to the general navigability of the river.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Bolivia, of the Anchor Line, and the Nevada, of the Guion Line, sailed for Glasgow and Liverpool yesterday, and to-day three more European steam-ships, the Canada, of the French Line; the Italy, of the National Line, and the Bothnia, of the Cunard Line, will follow. The Adriatic, Lessing, and State of Alabama will leave on Thursday. Gen. F. Pargoude and Lieut. Theodore T. Wood, of the United States Navy, are among the passengers of the Canada. Her cabin list and that of the Italy are given below:

In Steam-ship Canada, for Havre.—C. Pollard, E. P. Rosse, P. Magna, H. Pelletier, A. Seligman, Duncan Everett, Miss C. Nevil, Gen. F. Pargoude, Lieut. Theodore T. Wood, Mrs. Wood, G. Peiree, W. J. Smith, Bruno Saft, Mrs. Saft, l'Abbe C. Monin, Henry W. Hughes, D. Blanchard.

In Steam-ship Italy, for London.—The Rev. Mr. Radford, Mrs. Radford, Miss Radford, Mrs. Robsting, A. Crabbe, Charles Button, Nathan Button, Frank Benton, Mrs. Benton, D. A. Jones, the Rev. Alexander Gilray, N. S. Albertson, Mrs. Albertson.

THE IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Mayor Cooper yesterday received a communication from the Secretaries of the Dublin Mansion House Committee for the relief of the distress in Ireland. The communication, after referring to the fact that reports of the destitution in that country had already reached the Mayor, says: "The information acquired by the committee in the short time which has elapsed since its formation, enables us to state that, while very great depression prevails generally, in some districts it approaches famine, and that unless substantial aid be forthcoming, many persons will perish during the coming Spring. Would you, in addition to seeking the aid of your own people toward this work, make known the wants of this country to the people of the adjoining cities and towns with whom we have been unable to communicate directly?" Mayor Cooper is now ready to receive subscriptions for the relief of Irish distress, and they will be forwarded to the Dublin Mansion House Committee, or to the Irish Famine Relief Committee, at the option of the donors. Drexel, Morgan & Co., Central Treasurers for the Irish Famine Relief Fund, have already remitted $1,250 to the Irish Land League.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Montana, from Liverpool.—S. S. Ingham, William Peper, the Rev. G. G. McCullif, Mrs. J. Lewis and family, J. Gibson, P. Turnie and family, W. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. William Noble, Mr. and Mrs. William Steele, Mrs. M. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrington, John Clarke, Mrs. E. Smith, Joseph Bunnizki, A. Lewis, Mrs. J. Black, Mrs. J. Munro, James McKenna.

In steam-ship Santiago, from Cienfuegos.—Ignacio Aloma, Mrs. Angela Aloma, Miss Belen Aloma, Miss Aloma, Ubaldo Aloma, Miss Ermina Aloma, Miss Benatuil, Frank A. Solles, Manuel Munoz, Eleanor Dominguez, Cipriano Munoz, Mrs. Juana Munoz, Alberto Pitty.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:19 | Sun sets.....5:04 | Moon sets...9:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:23 | Gov. Island...3:11 | Hell Gate...4:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............TUESDAY, JAN. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Augusta, (Ger.,) Hanson, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacoa, Dallett, Boulton & Co.; City of Bristol, (Br.,) Delanotte, Liverpool, Peter Wright & Son; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Pioneer, Platt, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Espanol, (Span.,) Echerria, Liverpool via Havre, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Alhambra, (Br.,) McElhinney, Halifax, Clark & Seaman; Celtic Monarch, (Br.,) Waun, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Andes, (Br.,) Ferguson, Colon, Kingston, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore via Camden, J/S Krems; Canada, (Fr.,) Frangeul, Havre, Louis De Bebian; Santo Domingo, Holmes, San Domingo City, Cape Haytien, William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Bonafides, (Norw.,) Neilsen, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.

Barks Amaranth, (Ger.,) Brauer, Bremen, Watjen, Toel & Co.; Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos, H. S. Tucker & Co.; Send, Sawyer, Georgetown, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Remo, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Richard Pearse, (Br.,) Bartaby, Port Natal; Stomea, Beckman, Sydney and Brisbane, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Nereid, Nickerson, Singapore, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Olive Thurlow, Corbett, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Ocean Beauty, (Br.,) Durant, Bristol, Austin Baldwin & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Provincia, (Fr.,) Serre, Marseilles 18 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Steam-ship Santiago, Phillips, Cienfuegos Jan. 12, and St. Jago, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Everhard Delius, (Ger.,) Fortman, Trieste 82 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Mariana II., (Port.,) Lopes, Lisbon Dec. 17, with iron and cork to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Iduna, (Swed.,) Nyberg, Seville 52 ds., with cork to Pedro Nieso—vessel to master.

Bark George H. Jenkins, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Abbott, Havre 48 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark One, (of Swansea,) Clay, Hiogo 162 ds., with camphor, rags, &c., to order—vessel to J. D. Mackenzie & Co.

Bark Ruben, (Aust.,) Savaldetti, Tarragona 65 ds., with wine, almonds, &c., to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Holmestrand, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Aberdeen 49 ds., with old iron, &c., to order—vessel to master.

Bark Alimuri, (Ital.,) Trapani, Plymouth 45 ds., with china clay to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Bark Aukathor, (Norw.,) Henricksen, Tunis 53 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light E.; foggy; at City Island, fresh, N.E.; foggy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Nevada, for Liverpool; Guy Mannering, for London; Santo Domingo, for San Domingo City; Wyanoke, for Richmond; Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

RETURNED.

Steam-ship Franconia, Mungum, hence for Portland 19th, with machinery disabled.

BELOW.

Anchored at City Island, bound out, schrs. Mott Haven, for Calais; May Day, William Rice, and Jennie M. Huddell, for Boston; Rival, for New-Bedford.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Sld. 14th inst., Blue Bird, Selina Stanford; 17th inst., Mary W. Pipes, Domenico, latter for Baltimore; 18th inst., Mary Hogarth, Brave Lourmel; 19th inst., Minden, Stanley, Capt. Ellingsen; San Fernando; 20th inst., Tobique, Hekingen, latter for New-York.

Arr. 16th inst., Bianco; 18th inst., Abeona, Baro; 19th inst., Borsone, Conqueror, Sequel, Henry Lippitt, Barone Vranyczany, Aga's, Julie Heyn, C. A. Littlefield, Nordstjernen, Capt. Hansen; Maria, Capt. Bonn, latter off Portsmouth.

The steam-ship Marathon, (Br.,) Capt. Small, from New-York Dec. 31, has arr. here.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The White Star Line steam-ship Celtic, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York the 10th inst., arr. at Queenstown at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

LATER, Jan. 20.—The State Line steam-ship Mikado, Capt. McKechnie, from Glasgow for New-York, sld. hence yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Swallowing

POISON

WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE,

A CONSTITUTIONAL and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for SNUFFLES, disgusting discharges, BAD BREATH, pains in the head, INFLUENZA, scabs in the nostrils, LOSS OF VOICE, tickling in the throat, &c.

THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY SINCE VACCINATION.

PAUL BOYTON, THE GREAT SWIMMER,

The man who swam the English Channel, writes:

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 30, 1879.

"While swimming the Connecticut River to Long Island Sound, I contracted a dangerous cold. WEI DE MEYER'S Catarrh Cure was recommended to me, and I am happy to state that it accomplished all and more than is said for it. * * * It has completely CURED my agent, Mr. GEORGE P. KIEFER, of a terrible CATARRH from which he had suffered for a long time. Hereafter I shall always include this INVALUABLE REMEDY in my outfit."

PAUL BOYTON.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE is sold by druggists and DELIVERED to any address at $1 50. HIS TREATISE mailed free to anybody. D. B. DEWEY & CO., AGENTS, NO. 46 DEY-STREET, NEW-YORK.

BIRDS.

Choice singing Canaries, Bullfinches that pipe a tune, Mocking Birds, Thrushes, Larks, Talking Parrots. An immense stock of cages of all kinds. A full line of breeding cages, nests, &c. The new book on Canary breeding. All at lowest prices.
MANHATTAN BIRD STORE, 6th-av., corner 42d-st.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CITY HALL, In the City of Kingston, On FEB. 18, 1880, At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON,

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance, with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bond Presidents.

Dated Jan. 16, 1880.